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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1873. NO. 122.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Debate in the House on the Bill for Removing the Restriction on the Rate of Interest—Bills Reported from Committees—Expression Against Governmental Control of Telegraph Lines.

Special to the Pittsburg Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 30, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Public Calendar.

Mr. Newmeyer called up his bill repealing any restriction on the rate of interest, explaining its purport in a few words, and advocating the bill at some length. The moral effect of bank officers being law breakers is bad. The day for limiting the price for the use of money has gone by. New York and Ohio, on each side of us, are adopting laws similar to this, and if we fail to keep even with them, they will divert from our State the capital necessary to develop her magnificent resources.

Mr. John Welch, of Philadelphia, offered an amendment limiting the rate to eight per cent.

Mr. McCormick spoke against the amendment, and in favor of the bill. I hope this amendment, said he, will be voted down. Money is worth ten or twelve per cent in the market, and it ought to bring just what it is worth. There is no reason, either legal or moral, why a man should not be bound to pay what he contracts to pay. I put this on the broad ground that money is property, and the owner of it has a right to make out of it all he can. And I am opposed to putting a restriction of even twelve per cent. on loans. When a man borrows money, and contracts to pay a high rate of interest, it is to be presumed he knows what it is worth to him, and he should be bound by his contract. I am opposed to reducing the restriction under twelve per cent.

Mr. McMahon, of Franklin, opposed the bill.

Mr. Hawshe, of Clearfield, spoke in favor of the bill. Let there be no limit. Let us wipe out the present restriction. National banks in our section exact more than six per cent., and some of them get around it by compelling borrowers to leave on deposit one-half the amount, paying six per cent. on the full amount. Pass this bill and money will be borrowed direct from individuals: it will be plenty, and we can build railroads and open more coal banks, and keep up the present swell tide of prosperity to our noble old State.

Mr. Wolf, of Union, opposed the bill.

Mr. Brockway, of Columbia, interrogated him: "Do not the savings banks of Union loan their money at from twelve to fifteen per cent?"

Mr. Latta, of Westmoreland, opposed the bill. The rate of interest had remained at six per cent. for one hundred and twenty-five years. Let there be no change.

Mr. Hedges, of York, spoke in favor of the bill.

All the Allegheny delegation were in favor of it, and Messrs. McCormick and Newmeyer managed the bill with considerable tact. After it had been debated for some time they moved to postpone the further consideration until this day two weeks, when it comes up as the special order.

SENATE.

Reports of Committees.

The following bills were reported from committees:

To act regarding the sale of lumber on the Ohio river and its tributaries. It repeals all local laws in the measurement of lumber.

Act to collect moneys by decree of Orphans' Court.

Act relating to foreign insurance companies. Negatively.

Act to facilitate the settlement of estates of decendants.

Act to prevent the pasting of advertisements on walls.

Act allowing common carriers to sell goods on hand after a period of three months.

Joint resolution relative to the amendment of the Federal Constitution as to the election of President and Vice President, &c. That portion which provides for the election of United States Senators by the people was stricken out by the committee.

Bills Read.

Mr. Humphreys—Act to incorporate the Monongahela Savings Bank, with Wm. M. Lyon, Withrow Douglass, John Murray, Saml. Harper, B. W. Stauffer and others as corporators; also, to allow the Workingmen's Sleeping Car Company to issue bonds not exceeding $1,000,000.

Bills Passed.

To incorporate the Hoboken Real Estate Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Local Option.

Mr. Rutan's supplement to the local option law was again postponed.

Government Telegraphs.

Mr. Rutan called up the joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our members in Congress to vote against the general government operating the telegraph lines of this country. Mr. Rutan said this was no new scheme. He had always been opposed to it. The proposition originated with Postmaster General Cave Johnston, years ago, and not with the present Department, and has been revived by almost every administration since. It is evident the final struggle between the friends and opponents of the postal telegraph is at hand. Before we insure to be heard must not long delay the expression of their views. It has been customary for State Legislatures to instruct their Senators on questions of national importance, and his opinion was that it would be respected. It will cost sixty millions to purchase the lines and about twenty-five millions annually to extend and keep them in repair. It is estimated that about one man in every thirty-three use the telegraph at all. Then why should thirty-two men be taxed in order to give the third cheap dispatches. It is a huge job, by which men who are not seeking the good of their country expect to grow rich. The strongest reason against the passage of the law is that it is an assumption of power on the part of the general government not warranted in the Constitution. Once place the telegraph in the hands of the general government, and it will not be long until the same reasons will place railroads and the entire carrying trade of the country under the same control. The furnaces and grist mills can thus be taken out of the hands of the citizen, and the manufacturing interests of the country made dependent upon the government. In escaping from the extreme doctrine of State rights, is there not danger of flying to the other extreme? If so, should we not check it before we are plunged into disasters as serious as those we have just escaped.

The resolution was passed almost unanimously.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 29, 1873.

The rush for special legislation this winter, which every one has anticipated, is not likely to be realized. The main portion of the bills presented are of the stock kind—to authorize an additional notary in Shanksville, to enable the School Directors of Swanpond township to borrow money, to vacate Windmill street in the borough of Tinicum, and to confer additional powers on the City Council of Jericho. For all these things, which have to be provided for in detail, there should be general laws. One has already been passed concerning the appointment of notaries, and it would seem that the vacation of streets in cities and boroughs might as well be left to the courts as the vacation of county roads. I understand a bill to that effect will soon be introduced. But it has been found impossible to draft any general law to cover the special wants of school boards in widening the door too wide for safety; and it seems as difficult to frame a general bill to meet the wants of cities as to meet perpetual motion. Thus, while two of these sources of special legislation may be cut off, the other two must remain.

The only observable tendencies to use the present occasion as the last that may offer are to be found in bills to exempt certain church and other property from taxation, and bills to confer extraordinary banking privileges. Of the first of these we have a multitude almost without number; a bill to exempt the parsonages of such and such churches from taxation, a bill to exempt an Odd Fellows' hall in like manner, a bill to give the like exemption to some charitable institution, and so on *ad infinitum*. The reason for this probably is to be found in the propositions pending in the Constitutional Convention that no property shall hereafter be exempt from taxes, and the parties seeking this kind of legislation probably reason that privileges granted, now, will not be revoked by this proposed Constitutional prohibition. A similar reason doubtless prompts the hankering after banking privileges. There is a seeming conviction that these privileges will not be given so easily if a new Constitution is adopted, and that what may be obtained prior to its adoption will not be disturbed by it. What course will be taken with regard to these bills is not yet clear, but the most of them will probably pass.

Yet not without scrutiny, especially as to frauds. I think I may say enough vigilance on the part of those already enjoying banking powers to keep others from getting privileges they do not themselves enjoy. All of the bills so far sent here to charter banks and banking companies have contained a clause repealing the usury laws so far as the corporations named in them are concerned, and this has, in all of the bills so far acted on, been stricken out. If the usury laws are to be repealed, or modified with all else, the repeal will be general and not special.

With regard to the exemption of property held for religious and charitable uses from taxation, the practice of exemption has been so general, heretofore, whenever asked for, that it seems unfair to refuse it in like cases now; and yet the whole thing is wrong. Taxation should fall on all property alike. Nothing, however, but a Constitutional prohibition will stop this work of exemption which has been going on for generations. As long as the Legislature has power to do it, the exemption which has been already given to St. Stephen's parsonage cannot now be denied to that of Calvary church, on the opposite side of the street.

A great many corporations formed under existing laws are also seeking additional powers. Some want to hold more land; others to issue bonds for borrowing money; some to change the method of electing directors; and others to increase their capital stock. Some of these may be the product of the apprehension that special legislation is about to be cut off; but they all bear so familiar a look, and come in about the usual number, that we may properly regard it as the natural product of our system and not the forced result of circumstances.

The eagerness of these corporations to be authorized to buy more land is a subject worthy of serious thought. Mr. Humphreys called attention to it, in a few well timed remarks, in the Senate on Tuesday. He took the ground that there was great danger in permitting corporations to absorb possession of the soil of the State. Their great anxiety was, he said, to get enough land in possession, especially where mining was carried on, to prevent successful competition. One corporation, he instanced, modestly asked permission to hold 50,000 acres; the Committee on Corporations cut them down to 3,000, and that, I think, will be found too large a limit. Corporations are useful instrumentalities for developing the resources of the State; but there is such a thing as giving them too much power, and the present is as good a time as any to begin the task of drawing the lines of limitation.

The Senate to-day passed a general bill to legalize the giving of mortgages as collaterals to banks and banking companies. This was suggested by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the First National Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Fowler, which settled the principle that national banks cannot take such mortgages. The bill just passed enables corporations existing under State laws to do what the Supreme Court says national banks may not do, acting under national laws. It will pass the House promptly, and so settle a general principle of much importance. I understand that it is the current belief among lawyers that the Supreme Court of the United States will not sustain the view of the case laid down by our Supreme Court in the Fowler case.

No other bills of importance were acted on; but a bill reported from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, amending the Local Option law was taken up and was under discussion at adjournment. It provides that the vote of cities, boroughs and townships, on the license question, shall be taken up and counted together and not separately, and that in all cases where the vote has not already been taken, the election shall be held throughout the State on the 3d Friday in May. This covers what was obscure and doubtful *in the original law*. Mr. Perriken moved *to strike out* the word "city" wherever it occurs, thus enabling cities to vote separately on license, and the question was on this amendment when the Senate adjourned.

The Philadelphia Centennial Committee has gone home, after spreading a cold lunch with champagne before such of the members as they could gather at their hotel last night. They brought the lunch and wine with them from Philadelphia, and they will probably realize, before the affair is over, that it would have been wiser not to have cast this unnecessary slight upon the Harrisburgers. The prospects to-day are that they will not get the million they ask for. SPECIAL.

PRISON REFORM.

A New System Suggested by the State Board of Public Charities.

In the annual report of the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania, a new prison system is suggested to take the place of that now in use, the main features of which are as follows:

For dealing with crime *preventive* rather than *remedial* measures to be chiefly relied upon—among these: A thorough system of universal education. Special and effective measures for the care of truant, vagrant, neglected and overtasked children. Reformatory schools and houses of correction to be provided to a much larger extent for the various grades of juvenile offenders. Due provision for the proper care of all the poor and helpless. Effective laws for the suppression of intemperance, which is one of the most prolific sources of crime. Due provisions for the restraint and employment of idle vagrants. Due provision in the county and municipal prisons for the separate and proper treatment of vagrants, detained witnesses, and persons charged with crime, as well as convicts.

The remedial system, or prison economy proper. This should be based upon the fundamental principle of reformation through punishment, and not as punishment only as in proper end. It should contain, among others, the following features: Sufficient provision for the separate confinement of each convict, after a longer or shorter period of separate confinement and the performance of certain prescribed tasks, provision made for the employment of the convicts in voluntary productive labor as a means of moral improvement, *as a preparation for their future self-support*, and as necessary for their present health of mind and body; unless solitary labor should be preferred, this labor to be performed in small companies or families, properly selected, the members having free intercourse together, and individually being mutually responsible for one another's conduct. The product of the labor to be appropriated—first, to defray the current expenses of the convict and indemnify the State; second, to contribute to the support of the convict's family, if necessary; third, to the convict himself, to go partly to form a reserve fund against the time of his release, and partly, as he may direct, to procuring present alleviations and comforts. Instructions should be given to all the convicts, so that they may need, first, in some trade or handicraft; second, in the principles of learning and knowledge; third, in the principles and practice of morality and religion. Considerate and humane treatment to be constantly insisted upon, using, as far as possible, moral influence instead of physical force, and endeavoring, above all things, to develop the self-respect and manhood of the prisoner, by appeals to the best and kindlier natures; a careful classification of the prisoners to be constantly kept up, and from time to time corrected—not based upon any external or arbitrary considerations, but upon character and conduct.

Provision to be made for securing a corps of judicious, trained, and, eventually, experienced keepers, for rendering their profession honorable and respectable, and, to this end, a special school for the training to be established. A commutation of merit to shorten conduct and prohibit reformation for mere lapse of time, as the ground of final discharge. That is to say: Until there have been a formal release by evidence of such meritorious conduct and habits as will imply their probable permanency; reformation. That there shall be, in the case of each convict, a certain time-sentence, graduated according to his offense, but in each case for a much longer period than at present, so as to leave full opportunity for the effect of the commutation, and the working out of the reformatory process, premising that the ideal perfection of the plan, which makes the discharge of every prisoner absolutely dependent upon his reformation, would require too great a revolution in legal and popular ideas to be as yes expected or asked for. Some definite and detailed record, or system of marks, to be kept, which, under fixed rules, may be a guide for classification and rewards, as well as for the final judgment; having a debit as well as a credit side, and providing for loss of commutation, or even for a remanding to the cell, in case of misconduct. Intermediate prisons or houses of discharge, to be provided, where the prisoners—still remaining undischarged from their sentence—may be finally tested, by being trusted with a great degree of liberty, and left in large measure to control themselves, under the ordinary temptations of social life, yet liable for unfaithfulness, for misconduct, or attempted escape, to be degraded and sent back to begin their work over again. Before the final discharge of released prisoners, to facilitate their reintroduction to the bosom of society, and where they can have, at their own expense, lodging and maintenance for a few months of employment, until they can procure employment elsewhere.

Such are the outlines of a general plan of criminal, police, and prison economy. It is by no means presumed that every point is unquestionably established; still less, that the plan is complete for the specific purpose. No name is given to it of any system, new or old or new. It is not denominated the separate, or the congregate, or the mixed system; the Pennsylvania plan, the Belgian, the Massachusetts, or the Pennsylvania system. It must stand, not upon the prejudices or the associations, whether favorable or unfavorable, connected with this or that system, but on its intrinsic merits in detail as well as in gross. In view of these, then it is respectfully submitted for discussion as considerations. If it shall have the effect to awaken such an interest in the subject and its discussion as shall lead to systematic practical action, this Board will be more than rewarded, more than satisfied.

The Centennial Exposition—Philadelphia Appropriation.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.—At a meeting of the Citizens' Committee of Three Hundred for the Centennial, yesterday, the City Councils were asked to appropriate a million dollars for the Centennial Exposition; they also asked of the Legislature and Congress that resolutions be adopted stating that the project is patriotic and appealing to the people of the whole country for aid. A total amount pledged at the meeting was one hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars. A total of over six hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed by Philadelphia alone.

Blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad —Terribly Severe Weather.

SALT LAKE, January 30.—The snow drifts on the Union Pacific Railroad by the late storm in some places are sixteen feet. Old railroad men say the weather is the most terrible ever experienced. At Granite Canyon fifteen inches of snow fell on Tuesday, two at Bryan, and a number of others are reported to have perished while shoveling snow off the track. Great credit is awarded to the employees of the company in breaking through the blockade so speedily. The passengers suffered no hardships or inconvenience whatever. The snow is ten feet on a level in Little Cottonwood mining district.

Business Failure at Stockport, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, January 30, 1873.

Thomas Nicholas, of Stockport, Morgan county, merchant, doing an extensive business, has made an assignment. Liabilities fifteen or eighteen thousand dollars; assets small.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War in Khiva—Excitement in Russia Over Cruelties of the Khivans.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 30.—Public opinion is in an excited state over the accounts of atrocious cruelties perpetrated by Khivans on the Russians who have fallen into their hands. The people are heartily in favor of the expedition against Khiva and demand exemplary punishment of the Khan. The military preparations for the campaign are being pushed forward with vigor. The total force will probably number fifty thousand men. Princes and others of high rank are volunteering to accompany the army.

Napoleon's Contemplated Coup—Prosecution by a Released Fenian Prisoner.

LONDON, January 30.—It is reported that American bankers loaned Napoleon $200,000 to facilitate a *coup* he was meditating, and that since his death the money has been returned.

Daniel Redding convicted and imprisoned for participating in the Fenian riots in Manchester in 1867, and who has just been released from custody, has prosecuted the prison doctors for gross cruelties which he alleges were practiced upon him. Redding has made an affidavit in support of his complaint, in which he charges that while he was suffering from a paralytic stroke the doctors picked his flesh with hot needles and also burned him with a hot iron.

Excitement in the French Assembly.

PARIS, January 30.—There was an excited debate in the National Assembly this afternoon over the revelations of the committee inquiring concerning the Lyons war contracts. During the discussion M. Carayon declared that he had seen an order of General Briscolles, in which was mentioned written instructions, received from M. Challemel, Prefect of Lyons, ordering M. Carayon and a number of other officers of the Garde Mobile to be shot. M. Challemel, who is now a member of the Assembly, denied the assertion of M. Carayon, and asked that an inquiry be made.

Serious Riot in Bulgaria—Thirteen Bulgarians and Ten Greeks Killed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 30.—An emute of an alarming character occurred to-day near Rustchuk, a fortified city in Bulgaria, fifty-five miles east of Nycopolis, in which thirteen Bulgarians and ten Greeks were killed. The cause of the disturbance has not transpired. During the riot the streets were crowded with the furious populace, and the authorities found it necessary to interfere. Guns and pistols were freely used, and besides the killed a number are reported wounded. Order was finally restored and a number of the leading rioters arrested.

Abolition Movement in Spain—The Carlist Insurrection at an End.

MADRID, January 30.—In the lower house of the Cortes yesterday, a Deputy moved that the bill for the abolition of slavery be amended so as to make it date from the time of its passage, instead of four months thereafter.

The recent defeat of the Carlists produced the most favorable impression on the population. Many Carlists have been thrown their arms and returning to their homes.

The Queen of Spain yesterday gave birth to a boy.

Carlot a Not Dead But Dying.

DRESDEN, January 30.—The report in Berlin papers that ex-Empress Carlotta was dead is untrue. The ex-Empress is still living, but her condition is such that her death is probable at any moment.

An American Honored in Rome.

ROME, January 30.—Randolph Rogers, an American, has been made a member of the Roman Academy of St. Luke, the first person from the United States who has received the honor.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

MADRID, January 30.—The defeat of the Carlist force, under cure of Santa Cruz, by General Gonzola was a greater victory than at first reported. Forty-seven insurgents were killed and over one hundred wounded.

PARIS, January 30.—Thiers yesterday informed De Lancey that he could not accept the Constitutional project submitted to him by the Committee of Thirty.

LONDON, January 30.—The Bank of England's rate has been reduced ½, and now 3½ per cent.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 30.—The steamships City of London and Main have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 30, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¼, and for account 92⅝@92⅞. American securities—5-20s of '62, 90¾@90 of '67, 89¾; 10-40s, 92½; new 5s, 91; Erie Railway 8½. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £235,000. The rate of money at the open market for commercial securities is ½ per cent. higher than the bank rate. Linseed oil £32 15s@33. Turpentine 49s6d.

FRANKFORT, January 30.—United States bonds—5-20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, January 30.—Rentes 54 francs 71 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 30.—Cotton firm; middling upland 10d; Orleans 10¼d; sales 12,000 bales; of American 7,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston during November and December 9 15-16d. Red winter wheat 12s 2d@12s 4d. Flour 29s 6d@30s. Corn 27s 9d@28s. Cheese 62s. Cumberland thirties 32s; short 37s 6d. Turpentine 48s 6d.

ANTWERP, January 30.—Refined petroleum 45 francs.

CASUALTIES.

Run Over by a Passing Locomotive and Killed.

DAYTON, O., January 30.—John Varable, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, while driving a wagon loaded with lumber across the track, near the Sandusky depot, in this city, was run over by a passing locomotive and almost instantly killed. The deceased was formerly of Louisville, Ky.

Killed by Falling from a Train.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 30.—Captain Wm. H. Willey, a prominent real estate broker of this city, was found dead on the Western Atlantic Railroad track near Dalton, Georgia, this morning. It is supposed he fell from the cars while passing from the smoking to the sleeping car. Mr. Willey left here on Tuesday evening with a party of gentlemen for Florida.

Explosion of a Gas Main.

MANCHESTER, N. H., January 30.—A terrible explosion of a gas main in the repair shops of the Manchester Print Works occurred this morning, resulting in serious injuries by burns and bruises to six persons. The windows of the works were all blown out, and considerable damage done to the building, machinery, &c.

CRIMES.

Defaulting Bank Teller Sentenced.

CHESTER, PA., January 30.—Martin, the defaulting teller of the Chester Valley Bank, was to-day sentenced to four and a half years hard labor in the penitentiary.

An Incendiary Hung by a Vigilance Committee.

ST. LOUIS, January 30.—The Sunday following New Year's day an incendiary fire occurred in Arrowrock, Missouri, a few miles from Booneville, which destroyed a large part of the business portion of the town. A few days later the town was fired in four places, but only slight damage done. The day before yesterday three colored men, named Sweeny, Clark Connor and Reuben Elder were arrested and confessed their guilt. Sweeny was tried by a vigilance committee and hung on Wednesday night. Last night Connor and Elder were closely guarded and it was expected they would be hung last night.

Death of a Noted Indianian.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

RICHMOND, IND., January 30, 1873.

James Scott, one of our most worthy citizens, died at his residence, near this city, at eight o'clock this morning. Deceased was closely connected with many of Indiana's best families, being brother-in-law of Senator Morton, Gov. Burbank, Hon. W. R. Halloway; father-in-law of Mr. Leslie Bolgiano, Superintendent of the Cincinnati Short Line Railroad, and others of distinction. The time of the funeral is not yet decided upon, as many distinguished relatives and friends reside in distant States and Territories.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Boyd, late Assistant Postmaster at Cumberland, Md., was arrested on Wednesday, his accounts having been found irregular.

A store warehouse at Jefferson Barracks, fourteen miles below St. Louis, containing commissary and quartermaster's stores, was burned Wednesday morning. Many valuable books, papers and records belonging to the barracks and its commanders, were also destroyed. The loss is ten thousand dollars, on which there is no insurance.

The conclusion has been arrived at that the city of Boston is liable for the destruction of propery by the blowing down of buildings during the late fire, giving a thoroughfare within the range of statute law, and not subject to the application of common law.

The steam tannery of Weston, Evans & Co., at Lancaster, Ohio, was burned Wednesday. Loss $80,000, including $7,000 worth of bark and $10,000 worth of leather.

Dispatches from various points in New York report the thermometer from twenty to thirty-six degrees below zero.

The municipal election yesterday at Lexington, Ky., resulted in favor of the Democrats by over five hundred majority.

United States Senator elect J. E. Ingalls, of Kansas, reached his home in Atchison yesterday, and was received with music and salvos of artillery.

Thomas Cartwright, a Mormon high priest, and one of the leaders of the Mountain Meadow massacre, died recently at Beaver, Utah Territory.

Yesterday morning the thermometer at various points in Pennsylvania ranged from twenty-two to thirty-four degrees below zero—the coldest weather in thirty years.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE RECUSANT LOBBYIST,

Dispenser of Corruption Funds,

Before the Bar of the House.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT HIM.

COLFAX'S PROOF NOT READY.

Sharp Practice in Another Direction by Ames, Alley & Co.

Public Printing Estimates.

The Rival Subsidy Seekers

American Interests in the East.

INDIAN BOUNTY FRAUDS.

ADDITION TO PENSION ROLLS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1873.

The Recusant Lobbyist.

The largest crowd of the session, and all the galleries could hold, crowded into the House to-day to hear one of the best known and most extensive operators in the lobby argue at the bar that Congress had no right to inquire how he spent the enormous corruption fund put into his hands, because all he dealt with were his clients. The effect of his honr's speech on the House is indicated by its immediate vote to commit him for contempt. The speech to the House, by its great length and general weakness, effectually destroyed any sympathy for him which might have otherwise existed for a less known and more prepossessing recusant. He has been about Washington and Congress for twenty years or more as a lobby and claim agent, or in whatever capacity his services were wanted. He was conspicuous in the Catacazy case, and the reputed author of the Perkins claim against the Russian government. One of the counts in the impeachment articles of President Lincoln, Stewart leaped on the stage just after the fatal shot, followed by Booth out of the theater, seized the horse by the bridle and threw him to the ground. The place of his confinement is a room in the basement of the main Capitol building, fitted up expressly for Charles W. Woolley, a contumacious witness in the impeachment investigation. The Sergeant-at-Arms will furnish the prisoner soldier's rations, but extras and luxuries will be at his own expense.

Mr. Colfax's Proof not Ready.

Judge Hale was not ready to go on with Mr. Colfax's defense to-day, but will proceed to-morrow. Representative Stevenson brought in General Beatty, who sits next to him in the House, and asked if he would testify. Stevenson introduced his resolution he repeated to witness the statements made by Ames, which the latter thought he had not made till after the resolution of Stevenson was offered.

The Corruption Fund.

In the Wilson Committee a number of witnesses have been called who know the general character of Stewart's transactions, and the expectation is that they will be developed in a few days in spite of the refusal to testify. This afternoon Horace Clark, President of the Union Pacific, introduced in evidence letters and dispatches written to him by one of Gen. Butler's secret agents, which he considered to be an attempt to blackmail the company. These are the same dispatches produced in the House last session upon the occasion of the introduction of the resolution by Gen. Negley regarding the Pacific Railroads.

Sharp Practice by Massachusetts Capitalists.

The testimony in the ejectment suit now pending in the Virginia Court of Appeals, in which W. N. McVeigh lately secured a verdict restoring to him, with rent, the house in Alexandria now occupied by United States Judge Underwood, discloses another field of the operations of Massachusetts capitalists. Francis Dane, of Boston, testified that he and other creditors of McVeigh attached his property, but subsequently sold the judgment to Alley, Ames and others on their assurance that confirmation sales were valid and binding, and attachments of no value except to protect purchasers in case any difficulty arose under the confiscation proceedings. Dane testifies that when the sale took place Alley, Ames and Samuel Hooper were present; that Underwood was at the time Judge of the United States District Court, under the confiscation law, before the sale was made, and that property worth $75,000, brought only $7,000 at the attachment sale. Another creditor testifies that prior to the sale "Mr. Alley insisted that we should not bid against him. The property was mostly bid in by Alley. I made some bids at his suggestion, and he would bid over me. Alley managed the bidding. In the settlement of our sale Deputy Marshal Duncan agreed to proportionately share the risk of a note to be given by Judge Underwood for his proportion of the purchase."

Public Printing Estimates.

The House Committee on Appropriations discussed this morning with the Government Printer the estimates for the expense of public printing for the ensuing fiscal year, which are based upon the new system, requiring an account to be kept with each Department, and all printing ordered by it charged to its appropriation. The repeal of the franking privilege raises the whole question in another form and will probably result in a material reduction in the allowance for public printing. Mr. Clapp, however, holds a contrary view and endeavored to convince the committee that even without free postage there will be as much public and unnecessary printing as ever. The Postal Appropriation bill will also be considerably modified in consequence of the repeal of the franking privilege.

Debates of Congress.

The contracts for reporting and publishing the debates of Congress, performed for many years by the *Globe* proprietors, will be let in a few days by the Joint Committee on Printing to the lowest bidder. So far the *Globe* proprietors have put in no bid, and the lowest is by Republishers of one of the daily papers of this city.

Rival Subsidy Seekers.

The Senate Postoffice Committee had a long session this morning, devoted to rivals for subsidy to the Australian steamship line. Senator Burnside representing himself, Col. Thomas A. Scott and others, and Col. Frederick A. Bee, of San Francisco, representing the Webb line now running on the proposed route. After a full discussion of the subject the committee decided, six to one, to adhere to the bill previously reported by them, allowing the Postmaster General to contract with the Webb, and granting them half a million subsidy for five years. The bill will be brought up at an early day in the Senate, and its friends are confident of its success.

Utah Governorship.

Delegate Claggett, of Montana, whose term expires March 4th, is reported to be a candidate for Governor of Utah.

Amerikan Interests in China and Japan.

Consul Bailey, at Hong Kong, writes a long and forcible letter to the State Department, which was sent to the House to-day, urging the importance to American merchants of direct exchange and lower rates on business between San Francisco, China and Japan, which now pays tribute to London and European financiers. Mr. Bailey says that fifty millions of dollars are annually paid in Lombard street at an expense to American commerce of three or four per cent., all of which legimately belongs and might be secured to the financial centers of this country. Mr. Bailey recommends the establishment of an American Bank, with branches throughout the East, through which credits could be issued on New York and San Francisco, as an immediate means of relief the coining of a trade dollar of the same intrinsic value as the Mexican dollar, which is the standard of value in the Eastern commerce; that it should be made a legal tender by the Pekin government, and that it should be as near as expedient uniform in size and weight with the Mexican dollar. In the Senate amendments to the new coinage bill, which will be considered by a conference committee on Saturday, provision is made for the trade dollar recommended by Mr. Bailey.

Indian Bounty Frauds.

Judge Wright has been again indicted in New York for defrauding the government in connection with Indian bounty matters. He was arrested on Saturday and held to bail in ten thousand dollars to appear at the spring term of the United States District Court. The Interior Department, while acting in this matter, has also been considering the case of the three hundred and six Indians irregularly inscribed on the pension roll in 1866, and has decided that under the law no one of the suspended pensioners can be restored to the rolls without authority of Congress. This has been officially asked, and the Senate committee has agree to report a bill which will enable the restoration of such cases as may be found to be deserving.

Additional Pensioners.

Mr. Willard's Pension bill, which passed the House this morning, will probably restore to the rolls about one thousand pensioners who were stricken off under the acts of 1862 and 61, which this seeks to repeal. During the debate, which for a little while was quite earnest and spirited, General Butler created a dramatic effort which brought down applause form the galleries, by his pathetic narration of incidents in his New Orleans career. The bill passed to-day includes in its provisions one which passed the House last session, and is now pending in the Senate, restoring to the rolls those who gave aid and comfort to rebels, in addition to those who took up arms in support of the rebellion.

The Cotton Tax Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee will take a final vote to-morrow on Beck's Cotton Tax Refunding bill, which has small prospect of success, though its friends would accept almost any kind of a bill to which they might attach an amendment in the House. The committee to-day passed the bill relieving goods imported in French bottoms of differential duties.

Duluth and Superior City at Peace.

The long standing controversy between Duluth and Superior City concerning the canal dike and other harbor improvements in progress, and involved in the plans of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has been amicably settled at a conference just held in this city, in which prominent representatives of rival cities, Senators and Representatives of States, officers of the War Department and Governor Washburn of Wisconsin, were present. Under the compromise accepted by all parties, the canal and dike both remain, and an opening is to be made in the latter through which vessels entering the inner harbor by way of Superior City will have access to the railroad docks and wharves at Duluth. The inner harbor is also to be dredged, and safe and constant water communication opened between the two cities. The railroad company also agrees to this arrangement, and in consequence will, if satisfactory inducements are offered, build a branch, crossing the St. Louis river near its mouth, to Superior City. As the immediate consequence of the settlement all suits and litigation now pending between the two cities and rival interests are to be withdrawn and abandoned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1873.

TERM OF NAVAL CADETS.

The amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, reported by the Senate Committee, replace in the bill the section reported by the House Committee, but struck out in the House, making the term of naval cadets at Annapolis six years; and also insert in the bill $80,000, for the rights of private parties for the best system of torpedo boats.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Resolutions Offered—Continuation of Debate on the Report of the Committee on Legislation, in Committee of the Whole.

The following additional resolutions were offered in Constitutional Convention on Wednesday:

Mr. S. A. Purviance (Allegheny), offered a resolution respecting the election and terms of Senators. Referred.

By Mr. Newlin, (Philadelphia)—That all municipal commissions are abolished, and none shall hereafter be created. The powers now exercised by them shall be vested in departments of municipal government, subject to the control of Councils.

By Mr. Howard, of Allegheny—That solicitors for cities, counties and boroughs shall be chosen by the qualified electors of said cities, counties and boroughs at the next election for city, county and borough officers after the adoption of this provision, and every three years thereafter.

Also, by the same—That special legislation shall be lawful in no case except where the provision is forbidden, but that all capital cases, and shall operate as a *supersedeas* to stay execution of the sentence of death until the order of the Supreme Court is handed down.

Mr. D. N. White (Allegheny), resolution that the administration of oaths by any person authorized to administer the same within this State, touching all matters concerning political elections, whether primary or otherwise, is and shall be lawful.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of section third of the report from the Committee on Legislature.

Mr. Clark (Indiana) withdrew his amendment offered yesterday, and moved that the section be amended to read, "Senators shall be elected for the term of four years," which was agreed to.

The fourth section, that Representatives shall be elected for the term of two years, was agreed to.

The fifth section, that the General Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday of January, succeeding the adoption of this Constitution, and every two years thereafter, unless sooner convened by the Governor by special session.

Mr. Buckalew (Columbia) moved to amend so as to read "every year thereafter," holding that it was proper that the Legislature should meet annually, the principal argument being that it would prove a check upon the exercise of power by the Executive.

Mr. Meyler (Philadelphia) followed, and read extracts from a manifesto of the Reform Association respecting the late election, and asserting that frauds had been perpetrated by the Republican party. He opposed long sessions, and urged the amendment of annual sessions.

Mr. Gibson (York) advocated the holding of annual sessions, and contended that biennial sessions would deprive the people of their rights and were antagonistic to the principles of Democracy.

Mr. Darlington (Philadelphia) testified to the truth of the allegations read by Mr. Cuyler as to the frauds in our elections, but did not believe that the Convention was competent to deal with our duties as members of this Convention. He thought the less we have of legislation the better for the interests of the people and the State, and to remedy the evil of too much legislation biennial sessions were absolutely necessary.

Mr. Baer (Somerset) was satisfied that the people of the State would unqualifiedly support the amendment to the Constitution requiring the Legislature to be elected and to meet biennially.

Mr. John Price Wetherill (Philadelphia) replied to Mr. Cuyler. He agreed with him in his denunciation of frauds at elections, but contended that annual sessions of the Legislature would not do away with the evil. Merchants, manufacturers and business men generally are opposed to the vast amount of pernicious legislation which yearly is hatched out in the halls of the Capitol at Harrisburg. They want quiet, and do not wish to be kept in constant dread of new evils, in the disturbance of their interests by special enactments.

Mr. Kaine (Fayette) favored annual sessions.

Mr. Temple (Philadelphia) thought that when we remove the prizes sought after by the corrupt politicians of Philadelphia, we will destroy fraud at our elections—not before. Annual sessions open up the door for these men to practice upon the representatives, and even the other day a batch of them proposed, though a new comer, to abolish the Board of Health of this city and have themselves created a Board of Commissioners of Health, to hold office for four years. This proposition alone is a blight upon the State and destructive of public morals. He strongly urged the adoption of the section as it came from the committee, and trusted that the sense of the Convention would be that of the people—in favor of biennial sessions.

Mr. Hall (Carbon) believed that if parties wishing to obtain the passage of bills at Harrisburg would refuse to pay a penny toward purchasing votes, they would gain their object. Legislation is hardly ever secured members wait for the parties to "come down" before they will move in the matter. He advised people to leave their pocket-books at home when they went up to Harrisburg.

Mr. MacVeagh (Dauphin) spoke in favor of the section as it is, and made a strong appeal in its behalf.

Mr. Buckalew's amendment was not agreed to—yeas 39; nays 51.

Mr. Lardin (Bucks) offered an amendment to add after the word "and" "at the same hour on the first Tuesday of January," which was agreed to, and the section was adopted.

Section 6th was then considered. It is as follows, as reported by the committee, and was adopted:

"No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State three years next before his election, and the last year thereof an inhabitant of the district for which he shall be chosen, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State, and no person shall hold said office after he shall have removed from said district."

The following sections were then taken up and passed

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1873.

WHAT has become of the syndicate of "Liberal" newspaper editors lately called to meet in Washington for the purpose of determining the future course of that "party"? It is known that a circular was recently sent around to the leading brevet Democrats of the press, calling for such a conference. Has the proposition died out from simple lack of encouragement?

IT IS REMARKED among those who profess to be well informed with regard to affairs in Cuba, that Spain is about to acknowledge the independence of that island, England having successfully labored to that end. The report is to be received with a good many grains of allowance. It is true that indirect efforts have from time to time been made to obtain a pacific solution of the struggle; nor is it unlikely that Great Britain would be willing to lend her efforts toward the establishment of Cuban independence, upon a basis of free trade. It is not very probable, however, that the Madrid Cabinet would at present be likely to entertain the proposition, to say nothing of the fact that our Minister to Spain would in all probability be one of the earliest informed, were such negotiations really afoot.

SOME weeks ago, in mentioning the fact that a number of Southern States had under contemplation the repudiation of the debts incurred by them since the war, we *ventured* to predict that the recent action of the Democratic authorities of *Georgia*, in disowning some nineteen *millions* of dollars' worth of outstanding *State* bonds, would presently be felt "*like a blow* throughout all her borders." The stroke has come even earlier than was looked for, and the State has now under advisement the question of repudiating its repudiation, and of acknowledging the binding force of its obligations. This *is* the only way in which Georgia can *re-establish* its credit on its former basis, and it is on every ground to be hoped the *authorities* may be able to bring themselves to understand that the best assets of any Commonwealth are in its character.

CREDIT MOBILIER stock in Pittsburgh, is held by J. K. Moorhead, R. R. Carnahan and Judge M Kean-nan, and a man with the strange name of Smith, in Washington, Pa.

The above appeared in the *Brothers Guide*, a paper published in this city, in its issue of the 26th inst., accompanied with an announcement that on Saturday next the editor would "publish the names of Pittsburghers who hold Credit Mobilier stock, together with the amount each individual has invested." "It will be very interesting reading," says the editor. We are authorized to say that none of the gentlemen whose names are given above, have ever had any Credit Mobilier stock, or *any* interest, direct or indirect, in that corporation, nor in the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The statement that they hold Credit Mobilier stock is absolutely without foundation in fact. A large number of Pittsburghers, including some of the gentlemen whose names are published in the *Business Guide*, are holders of stock in the *North Pacific Railroad Company*, a company which never had any United States bonds loaned to it, nor any government subsidy or assistance whatever, other than its land grant. The *Business Guide* is evidently laboring under a confusion of ideas.

APPROVAL OF the encouraging results of the Indian policy pursued by the present administration, as set forth in the fourth annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners, just published, and of the practical solution which it promises of the vexed and difficult Indian problem, it is a noticeable fact that in Canada, where the government treats its Indian tribes with becoming respect, and preserves its character for honesty and fair dealing in all the treaties it makes with them, there has not been, within the memory of man, any serious Indian disturbance or uprising. Is there any radical difference between the Indians of the Dominion *frontier* and those of our own borders? Or have our chronic troubles been largely due to the demoralization of the Indian Bureau consequent upon making it a receptacle for worn out political hacks, which the policy of General GRANT is beginning to cure, added to the fact that a good many of our frontier settlers act almost solely on the belief that a red man has not a single right that a white citizen is bound to respect? The evidence by which the report of the Commissioners is accompanied shows that very much greater security for life and property has been obtained on our Indian borders since the inauguration of the President's humane policy. What seems now to be specially needed is the adoption of some means whereby the frontiersmen who wrong the Indians, as well as the Indians who wrong the frontiersmen, may be brought under the direct control of the United States authorities.

WHILE WE cannot say that we specially admire the means employed to establish the fact of Senator POMEROY'S attempts to secure his re-election to the United States Senate by bribery, there seems to be no doubt that he really did make use of the corrupt practices charged. If he is guiltless, as he claims to be, he is simply the victim of one of the most diabolical conspiracies ever concocted. The evidence against him, however, seems so clear and convincing, that there does not appear to be a single loophole of escape left for him to crawl through. It is a sorrowful and disgusting spectacle, and unless that Senator shall be able to produce the most irrefragable proofs of his innocence, he will have earned the scorn and contempt of all honest men. The CALDWELL investigation has shown that Kansas politicians, as a class, are a pretty sorry lot, but the Legislature has certainly gone a considerable way toward redeeming itself in the estimation of the country by its prompt and decisive repudiation of the alleged corruptionist and trickster. While the Republican party is in nowise responsible for these flagrant exhibitions, it is high time that an example were made of the guilty persons. Let the accused Senator have a fair opportunity to clear himself, if he can. If he cannot, he should be made to suffer the full penalty of his misdoing. An act of Congress approved February, 1853, provides that any member who shall be convicted of bribery shall incur a fine of three times the amount offered or received, and imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than three years; besides forfeiture of office and perpetual disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States. Let its provisions be rigorously enforced.

THE sympathies of the entire nation will be with Mr. COLFAX if, as he alleges, he has been made the victim of the crafty AMES, who has wound around him a web of *apparent* criminating evidence. We say apparent, because the testimony on which so many are now seemingly ready to condemn the Vice President is by no means conclusive.

To understand this case thoroughly, let the facts already proved be borne in mind. Mr. AMES says he sold stock in the Credit Mobilier to Mr. COLFAX, and the latter declares that he refused to take it, or have anything to do with it. AMES says he drew a check for $1,200 in favor of COLFAX on the 20th of June, 1868, payable to "S. C.," as dividends on this stock; and COLFAX avers solemnly that he never received it or made use of it. And now AMES brings in the books of the bank in which COLFAX keeps his account, to prove that on the 22d of June, two days after the date of the check COLFAX denies having received, the sum of $1,200 in bank notes was deposited by the Vice President.

The sums are identical, and the dates very close together; and these two facts would go a good way in corroborating the suspicion that AMES was right and COLFAX wrong in their several statements, were it not that COLFAX has the best reputation of the two for truth and integrity. It by no means follows that because the sums are identical and that the deposit followed close on the date of the check, that COLFAX deposited the money on that check. He distinctly and positively swears he did not, and his conviction is that he at that time received from another [illegible] the money he deposited on the 22d of June. He hopes to be able to prove this fact; and it is but fair to wait and give him the opportunity before passing judgment on him decisively.

If he does prove what he alleges, the tables will be turned on Mr. AMES completely, who will stand convicted of an attempt to blacken the good name of a pure and upright man; and if he does not, and he is unable to turn aside the suspicions that spring naturally out of the imperfect testimony so far developed, it will place Mr. COLFAX in a very unenviable position. It is his veracity, more than his integrity that is now in question, and our readers will join us in the earnest hope that he may be able to vindicate that, if unhappily, Until he has had a fair chance to do so, we shall not permit ourselves to doubt his innocence.

No matter what else this investigation may have developed, this one thing stands out clear and distinct above all, that OAKES AMES has covered himself with disgrace. If there was anything corrupt about the Credit Mobilier, he was the head and front of the corruption. His memory is a convenient one, and his testimony is given with sufficient equivocation to make it too doubtful for confidence and belief, unsupported by corroborative proof. If his hands were clean, we might believe him when he lifts them to heaven to attest his oath; but neither heaven nor earth will give unquestioning heed to one who holds up such dirty digits. If it comes to a naked question between COLFAX and AMES, we prefer to believe COLFAX, all the time.

It is to be observed that the point on which Mr. COLFAX is to be judged, is not whether he invested money in the Credit Mobilier or received dividends from it; but whether he swore falsely in denying, on oath, that he received them. The effort of AMES appears to be to fix on the Vice President the guilt of perjury, vainly hoping to vindicate himself by thrusting others down. AMES, however, cannot prove himself innocent by proving others guilty; *that* is an impossibility, while the proof of the Vice President's innocence is not only possible but, we trust, probable; and we hope it may be forthcoming, even if, in coming it shall thrust AMES and his colleagues fathoms upon fathoms deeper in guilt.

HON. JOHN A. BINGHAM AND THE NORTHERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM has oratorical gifts, and is evidently conscious and proud of the possession. On a late memorable occasion, with consummate oratorical dexterity, and catching something of the spirit of MARK ANTONY, he entreated grave Senators, sitting as a court of impeachment, in this wise: "I pray you, Senators, hear me for my cause." Now this was good. The distinguished manager had a cause, or thought he had a cause, which is much the same thing. One thing is clear: he had a right to be heard, and it would be mean to insinuate that there was a lurking doubt in his mind of the willingness of the Senators to hear him. We are quite sure he had not, and we are reminded that the parallel between him and MARK ANTONY will run no further, for Mr. *Bingham* is not a plain, blunt man, without oratorical gifts, as the illustrious Roman was. On the contrary, we affirm that Mr. BINGHAM has the gift of oratory and knows it. SHERIDAN once said that the second PITT could make a King's speech off hand, which he explained to mean that the second harangue for an hour without furnishing his audience with a single distinct idea. We have known orators in our day with this remarkable gift, but Mr. BINGHAM does not belong to the species. Has he not told us often in language almost aphoristic, that—"The man who makes two blades of grass to grow where one only grew before, is a manufacturer?" Now this is not only an idea, but a good one, and, as BEN BUTLER says of another effort of Mr. BINGHAM, we always did like this beautiful saying of his. Now let no one say that Mr. BINGHAM don't furnish ideas in his speeches: we have made clear proof that he does. As an orator, we think Mr. BINGHAM somewhat resembles that distinguished man ADOLPH THIERS, at present *Chef du Pouvoir Executif de la Republique Francaise*, at least in one particular. An enthusiastic Frenchman, listening to one of the eloquent harangues of Mons. THIERS, shouted out: "Actor! actor! you shed tears, but no drop of water moistens your eyes. You plunge a dagger into your heart, but not one drop of blood flows. You cheat the people, Mons. THIERS; you cheat me, too. I know you're cheating me, but I would rather hear one of your falsehoods than truth from the mouth of anybody else."

Now, there is something absolutely fascinating in Mr. BINGHAM'S way of doing a thing. He is the equal of THIERS in harmonious vocal cadence and the command of sonorous elocution. He is his rival in fertility of misstatement and oratorical dexterity. He is well up, too, in the tears and dagger business. And his view of economy—that rare virtue, and none the less valuable, because rare—how wise and sound. Is it to be wondered at that Mr. BINGHAM cheated the House badly on a recent occasion, and that the House appeared willing to be cheated? Admirable Mr. BINGHAM! we dare not suggest that possibly you were cheated yourself. But we must again drop the parallel, which will run no further, and leave the Hon. Member incomparable in his glory.

Mr. BINGHAM appears to be the chosen champion of the friends of the bill to create a new judicial district in Pennsylvania, to be called the Northern District. In his speech in the House of Representatives, last week, when he put the bill on final passage, in the absence of General NEGLEY, who was at his wife's sick bed, he told the House that the Pennsylvania delegation was favorable to the bill. He must have known at the same time that General NEGLEY was opposed to it, and must have felt that he was taking a mean advantage of a fellow-member who was necessarily absent. Representatives FOSTER, SPEER and RANDALL, all from Pennsylvania, protested against the measure. He told the House that the District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania was an old and infirm man, unable to attend to one-fourth of the business of his district, as at present constituted. We do not know the precise age of Mr. BINGHAM, but hazard nothing in affirming that he is not himself many years the junior of Judge MCCANDLESS. The District Judge is sixty-two years old; how old is JOHN A. BINGHAM? Judge MCCANDLESS has had several attacks of inflammatory rheumatism. At the present time, and for six months past, his health has been perfect. He is not only able and willing to discharge all the duties of his office, but has actually done as much work during the last ten years as any of the District Judges; and the statement that the dockets of his court are burdened with untried causes, covering three-fourths of the business of his district cannot be characterized otherwise than as a gross and inexcusable mis-statement of facts.

Again, Mr. BINGHAM told the House that Pittsburgh was interested in defeating the proposed new district, when he must have known that the business coming from that part of the present district which it is proposed to erect into a new one, is not brought to Pittsburgh at all, but disposed of at Williamsport, where the District and Circuit Courts meet once at least in every year, and sometimes twice. The fact is, that there never was any business at Williamsport coming from the counties proposed to be put into the new district worth mentioning until the passage of the Internal Revenue and Bankruptcy laws. An ex-District Attorney informs us that, so late as 1864, the holding of the Courts at Williamsport was generally a useless form. Now the Internal Revenue laws have been so modified that few cases arise under them, and the Bankruptcy law will very probably be repealed. There will not be business to occupy the attention of the Circuit and District Courts in the Northern District thirty days in the year. But Mr. BINGHAM thinks, or professes to think, that it would be wise economy to provide for the appointment of another Judge, another Marshal, another District Attorney, and to incur the expense of bringing sixty jurors twice or perhaps four times a year to Williamsport or Wilkesbarre, that they may enjoy themselves at the expense of the United States and go home again without trying a half dozen cases. It is quite true that the position would be a pleasant one for the Judge: and perhaps Mr. BINGHAM thinks some good citizen of that region ought to be provided for at the public expense. If so, let him exercise his ingenuity in creating for him some public employment in which he can really serve the United States without dragging after him an annual expenditure of perhaps one hundred thousand dollars. The interests of Pittsburgh will be no more affected by the proposed legislation than any other part of the State. The whole country has a deep interest in curtailing public expenditures, and especially in preventing needless, wanton expenditures. The appointment of the Circuit Judges, two years ago, has greatly relieved the District Courts from the pressure of civil business; and the Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit has tried a large number of criminal cases in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The judicial force of this district is ample to dispose of all the pending trict is ample to dispose of all the pending business, and all that is likely to arise for years to come. No man well acquainted with the real business of the Western District of Pennsylvania can truthfully say that there is need of a new judicial district, and it is to be hoped that the Senate will refuse to concur in putting a needless burden on the people.

TO STEP BEHIND the arrest and punishment of criminals, for the purpose of interfering with the train of circumstances that leads to the commission of the criminal act, is the best method of preventing crime itself. This, the State Board of Public Charities propose to do. Elsewhere in this paper is printed an interesting synopsis of the outlines of the new prison system suggested by the Board in question. It is to be hoped the Legislature may give to the subject the careful consideration to which its importance entitles it. The problem is a grave and commanding one. The proposed measures relating to compulsory education and the care of vagrant, neglected and destitute tasked children, are worthy of the most profound and conscientious study. The State owes a sacred duty to every child within its borders. This, it is true, is in great part discharged through our excellent public school system. Much, however, yet remains to be done. Our schools are free to all, but all are by no means free to take advantage of them. Born to poverty and woe many young lives are exhausted or made vicious in a hard struggle against want and death. It is coming more and more to be recognized as a solemn fact that the world only can be made better by teaching the young the ways of truth and duty, and in developing their intellects to perceive the proper uses of life. The safety of a government like ours rests upon the intelligence and virtue of the whole people; the greater the number of the ignorant the larger the ratio of the vicious; while the more generally education is diffused the truer is the equilibrum among people of all classes, the more general the prosperity, and the smaller the percentage of crime. Protect the children of the country against the cupidity, tyranny or thoughtlessness of parents and employers, and there will soon be a marked diminution in the savagery and wrong doing which are born of ignorance and the result of dwarfing their better natures.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

In the Constitutional Convention full and decided expression has been already given to the dissatisfaction prevalent among the people with the part of our judicial system administered by Justices of the Peace. This was expected, as the petty courts referred to, in the cities especially, where their presiding jurists commonly bear the dignified and imposing title of Aldermen, have long seemed a grievance odious and well nigh intolerable. Persons not careful in the use of terms have even been known to designate the evil as a nuisance. In the discussion to which the opportunity of remodeling these courts has given rise, their history and development as well as their defects have been clearly set forth, and the knowledge thus brought to bear upon the subject can hardly fail to result in the good fruit of practical reform.

In the early days of the Commonwealth, with its limited and scattered population, "the squire" was a most useful, indeed an indispensable functionary. Society was still in a relatively primitive condition; the people were simple minded, honest, disposed to be just, and their commercial and industrial relations were for the most part plain and wholly destitute of embarrassing complication or entanglement. Above all things, they desired cheap and speedy justice, and the squire was precisely the man to give them that invaluable boon. Every member of the community was known to all the others, and almost universally the person invested with the office of Justice of the Peace was the man whose natural and acquired qualifications were such as to recommend him to his neighbors as the right man for the position. In general knowledge he was often superior to his neighbors; his common sense and shrewdness were generally conceded, and he was looked to as a lover of peace as well as of justice. Hence, however defective might be his acquaintance with law, the results of his official activity were upon the whole beneficent in all directions. Even when legally wrong his decisions frequently admitted of defense upon grounds deemed tenable by average minds, and when they did not, the failure was more than compensated by the evident purpose of the judge to do justice between man and man. Instead of promoting litigation, his labors strongly tended to prevent or diminish it.

Such is believed to have been formerly to a great extent the character of the rural and village squires. And even at the present time, in country neighborhoods and small towns the Justice of the Peace may still be fairly represented as a valuable functionary who performs the duties of his office to the public satisfaction. At least this is the testimony of persons who may be supposed to know the truth. In the villages and in the rural districts men of high character for honesty and love of peace, and of intelligence equal if not superior to that of their neighbors, are still willing to accept the office, and, as in villages and rural districts, the people not only feel the importance of the office but are quite ready to defer to the views of the unfitness of the candidates, the result is for the most part a judicious selection.

But in the great cities the case is very different. There the office possesses slight attractions for men really qualified for its responsible duties, as the number of incumbents is so great as to reduce the strictly legal gains of each of them to a rather insignificant total. On the other hand, the office is often eagerly desired by men conscious of no scruples which would prevent them from eking out deficiencies by irregular practices. Citizens also, often unjustly taking it for granted that the aspirants are all equally unworthy, either think it enough not to vote at all, or vote at random, without seeking to use their opportunity for the correction of a most serious abuse. The consequence is, as remarked by the *Freiheits Freund* (following substantially the representation of Mr. HENRY C. LEA, of Philadelphia), that venal, rude and unprincipled men are placed in an office which serves them merely to make as much money as possible, without care in what way it is gained. And such men, adds the *Freund*, is committed almost despotic and irresponsible power over the poor, the helpless and the unprotected! Verily, if the amount of misery which is directly caused by these petty courts could be exposed to view, it would seem derision of the Christian community which tolerates such doings.

It is not only in our own State that the evils of this system have been long apparent and a subject of complaint. As pointed out by the contemporary already quoted, the Constitution of Illinois provides that in Chicago all Justices of the Peace shall be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the State Senate and on the recommendation of the Judges of the Higher Courts. They are besides appointed for only four years, and for malfeasance in office may be summarily discharged by the Superior Courts to whom their evil doings become known.

In the Constitutional Convention the discussion and regulation of the subject will be watched with especial interest, and a reform which shall provide in all our large cities Justices of the Peace, duly qualified by learning and character, even though the new system should be more costly than the present one, would be so great a benefit to the poorer classes, and indeed to all, as by itself to render the Convention a benefactor of the State.

A Question for the Signal Service.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Will you please tell the people why it is that we have no reports published here showing the thermometric condition of the warm parts of our country? Are the managers of this weather afraid of a stampede of the people to Florida or elsewhere during this extreme cold weather? Please enlighten us on this subject. K.

ABOUT the funniest city ordinance yet brought to light is one prepared by Mr. Bergh, the philanthropist, and presented to the Board of Assistant Aldermen of New York, "for the better regulation of the use of the streets and highways of the city by vehicles and railways." It exacts that public conveyances shall be provided with ample seats for the accomodation of passengers, and that no more shall be carried than can be furnished with seats. As soon as the vehicle is thus filled, the conductor or driver is enjoined to display in a conspicuous manner a sign or placard stating that the car or vehicle is full. While this sign is displayed, no person other than the driver or conductor must be permitted to enter it, the penalty proposed for violation of the ordinance being a fine of $50 or imprisonment for five or ten days. The officers and agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are authorized to enforce the law, should it receive favorable action at the hands of the Boards of Aldermen.

A CURIOUS question recently was decided by one of the registrars in bankruptcy in London. The bankrupt was possessed of a reversionary life interest in an estate on which security money could be raised, provided an insurance on his life was taken out. This course the bankrupt refused to pursue, and the Registrar was asked by the creditors in case the Court could be expected to make an order compelling the bankrupt to sing. He cited still another case in which the Court had refused an application to compel a bankrupt Frenchman to disclose his special knowledge of a secret medicine which did not appear in his book of prescriptions. The Registrar, in the case under consideration, held that there was no authority to compel a bankrupt to do an act which was entirely voluntary, merely for the purpose of enhancing the value of his property.

DARWIN relates the following anecdote illustrative of the singular effects of shyness: A small dinner party was given in honor of an extremely shy man, who, when he arose to return thanks, rehearsed the speech, which he had evidently learned by heart, in absolute silence, and did not utter a single word. Still he acted as if he were speaking with much emphasis. His friends, perceiving how the case stood, loudly applauded the imaginary bursts of eloquence, whenever his gestures indicated a pause, and the man never discovered that he had remained the whole time completely silent. On the contrary, he afterward remarked to my friend, with much satisfaction, that he thought he had succeeded uncommonly well.

It is a curious fact that Chicago should be called upon to supply Iowa with flour; but so it is. One firm shipped 1,000 barrels to Fairfield, Iowa, last year, and has received an order to ship more. It is also curious that in Dixon, Illinois the millers are paying Chicago prices for wheat, and find it hard to obtain enough, even at those quotations.

The abolition of flogging as a penalty of crime is going through the Virginia Legislature.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A correspondent who has been visiting the Michigan iron region of Lake Superior, declares that in twenty years the Lake Superior mines will produce 10,000,000 tons of iron per annum, and engage 2,500 vessels in shipping the ore.

Among the surprising reports current just now is the rumor of a coming dividend from the Erie road. After this, raising cucumbers for the sunbeams may be regarded as promising large returns.

A few days ago a Kentucky lady, on taking to pieces an old pin cushion, to remodel it, found in the soft Irish flannel and wool, with which it was stuffed, the astonishing number of three hundred and forty-three needles. Some of the needles were very old and curious, but all of the most superior kind. The pin cushion was an heirloom, and was over a hundred years old.

Two hundred boys under ten years of age have been discovered at work in coal mines near Bath, England, contrary to law.

A fat family in New Jersey afford a solemn warning to people addicted to obesity. They have been dying from sheer superfluity of flesh. One of the children, thirteen years of age, lately returned to dust to the extent of one hundred and eighty pounds.

A Cincinnati hatter who went mad, as only a hatter could, with love for a beautiful blonde of the Thompson troupe, lately turned up as an applicant for a night's lodging in the Kansas City police station, after a luxurious Western tour with his flaxen divinity and $10,000 of his father's money.

Dividends payable in Boston in February amount to $1,731,376.

A suit was begun in Easton, Mass., in 1863, in which the matter in controversy was $1 56 worth of land and a few cords of wood. Out of this thirty different suits have grown, some of which are still carried on at great expense and much bitterness of feeling.

It is proposed to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette. The festivities will be held where the Wisconsin meets and shakes metaphorical hands with the great Father of Waters.

A Maine man recently discovered two pennyweights of gold in the crop of a tame duck, and thinks he sees a gold mine in it. He is an old miner, and says the duck got it feeding in some quartz ditches which he has just opened on his farm.

The New Jersey *State Gazette* speaks of the value of "that State as a port." People will be apt to think that an editor who doesn't know better than to call a State a sea-port would do well to visit some sea port once in his life and see what manner of place or thing it is before he attempts to discourse about it.

The people of Georgia, Alabama, Florida and other Southern States are seriously alarmed at the tide of emigration which has set in from those States to Texas. In Texas the computation is that the arrival of settlers from other States are equal to 6,000 per day; this is during the present season, but in the spring a greater number is expected.

The New York Central Road is to meet the proposition again this winter that the Legislature shall provide that it shall not charge more for carrying freight over a portion of its line than it does for carrying the same over the whole.

A committee of the Chicago Board of Fire Underwriters are making an examination of the churches throughout the city.

About 7,000 acres are cleared of timber each week day in this country. Of the annual crop $75,000,000 worth goes to fuel, and twice as much to fencing. The locomotives in this country consume no less than 700,000 cords a year, or 500 acres annually.

The opinion seems to have gained ground in Massachusetts that beer is one of the proper weapons wherewith to win the battle of temperance reform.

Japanese newspapers are springing up all over the country and preparing the natives of the interior for the various changes which the present government is now introducing.

Cincinnati's experience with her detectives is not favorable to that class of police. The *Gazette* says: "We do not recollect the time in this city, when the so-called detectives have not been believed to be silent partners of the thieves."

Japan has just framed a tariff for working men's wages, so that foreigners may be on the same footing as natives, and all may know the just charges of those they employ.

The annexation of the Sandwich Islands was a favorite scheme of Secretary Seward's and he once tried to have Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, go there in an unofficial character, and work up the project.

A terrible conflagration, owing to the upsetting of a kerosene lamp, occurred in Kanagawa, Japan, on December 20th. It raged five hours, during which four hundred buildings were destroyed.

PERSONAL

George Francis Train has, it is said, been summoned before the Wilson Committee. George has a magnificent memory, and an imagination capable of astounding flights. What he can tell about the Credit Mobilier is not worth knowing; and what he doesn't know an inventive genius will enable him to supply.

Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, at a recent consecration of Bishops in Westminster Abbey, appeared in a black gown, to the great scandal of the *Guardian* newspaper, which attributed the Bishop's costume to certain scruples as to the robes in the days of the Reformation. Upon this a correspondent comes to the rescue and explains that Bishop McIlvaine went to the abbey solely to be one of the congregation, and was advised to put on a gown merely that he might be near the pulpit. He had no thought of participating in the service until the other Bishops were proceeding to the laying on of hands, when the Archbishop formally requested him to join the ceremony. So the Right Reverend American Father was not intentionally heterodox in his clothing after all.

The Atlanta *Constitution* thinks so highly of Joe Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle" that it devotes its leading editorial to it.

Two Australian journals assert that the original and genuine Sir Roger Tichborne, under an assumed name, was married twice in Australia, died there, is buried at Windsor by the side of his first wife, while his widow still lives there and possesses photographs of him and his family. Considering the general tearing up of everything in the old world and the new and in this world and the next, in the search for evidence to be brought up in the first trial, it is a little curious that this widow and her photographs were not found before.

Alice Jerrold, a daughter of the well known London literateur, Blanchard Jerrold, and granddaughter of the famous Douglas Jerrold, is contributing to the *American Register*.

As a gathering of notables, the Vienna World's Fair promises to outdo all its predecessors. The Emperor of Germany is to be there; so are the Czar, President Thiers, the Shah of Persia, and the Prince of Wales, not to mention the Hospodar of Montenegro, Prince Bismarck, and a host of Cabinet ministers of all nations.

Oakes Ames represents a historic district of New England. It is the oldest and best known in the United States, and is composed of the greater portion of what is known to history as the Old Colony, which Carver, Brewster, Bradford and the ancient worthies of Plymouth founded two hundred and fifty years ago. Always made up of parts of the counties of Plymouth and Norfolk, this district in times past has sent to Congress some of the most renowned men in the country. For example, Fisher Ames, who was never surpassed in either House for that eloquence in debate which both instructs and electrifies, represented the Old Colony when he made that famous speech, seventy-five years ago, in defense of the Jay treaty. John Quincy Adams, sire, the greatest of all the Adamses, after filling for a third of a century many of the most important offices in the government, including that of President, elected by the House, is still higher plane by the services he rendered to liberty and the Constitution while representing this district in Congress eighteen years, the "old man eloquent" failing at last like Chatham on the field of his victories, and with the din of battle ringing in his ear.

A Jefferson County, New York, Princess.

Now that the death of Louis Napoleon has set everybody's heart-strings to thrumming, we shall have a fresh batch of Bonapartist scandals. The Newark (N. J.) *Sunday Call* gives us the following:

Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, without really confusing the lineage or the possible succession of his abandoned throne, played the mischief here in New Jersey. He built a handsome place at Bordentown, intrigued in a not very demonstrative way to get back the crown of Spain, and employed an assistant wife in the person of a Miss Savage, the daughter of a fashionable milliner in Philadelphia. The pair had three children, all girls, two of whom died early in life. The eldest daughter, Caroline Delafoile, a woman of pure character and, not many years ago, of high personal beauty is now a Mrs. B. in Northern New York. It was illustrated in the very marriage notice how prudently we can look upon illegitimacy if it is only royal: "Married, ——B. to Caroline Delafoile, daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain and Comte de Survilliers." The name Delafoile was derived from an accommodating Frenchman who married Miss Savage in consideration of a very comfortable estate, in this country, New York, and, by the way, the pair lived pleasantly together and had a nice batch of children. When Delafoile died the widow played ducks and drakes with the estate, married the Deputy Sheriff, who served executions upon her, and was keeping a boarding house in New York some years ago. The daughter, Caroline Bonaparte, is really winning and lovely woman; has always had an annuity from the ex-King Joseph.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

RELATIVE PROFITS OF WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY.

In the States east of Ohio and north of Maryland, the growing of wheat has, in most localities, given way to the raising of other crops, the sale of which will buy more flour than the land will produce. This is of course less the case toward the western edge of the section mentioned, and very notably increases toward the coast, where, as in Massachusetts, the annual yield of breadstuffs is only a fraction of the quantity consumed by the population. But it is somewhat surprising to find that California, with its vaunted advantages for wheat growing, should show a decided tendency in the same direction. From published statements before us it appears that the area in wheat in that State yields only an average of nineteen bushels to the acre, while barley gives thirty-five bushels, and oats forty-five bushels per acre. The cash value of the yield per acre for each of the three crops is set down respectively at $18 24, $21 84 and $26 90; from which it will be seen that barley yields in dollars nearly one-fifth, and oats nearly one-half more than wheat from a given average. Six-sevenths of the export of barley from California is to Peru, the Orient, British Columbia, Chili and Japan. The export of oats is chiefly to Australia, British Columbia, Japan, China, Mexico and New Zealand. These facts are suggestive not only with reference to the future of agriculture on the Pacific coast, but with regard to the probable direction of that commercial enterprise, which sooner or later must dot the South Sea with the ships and steamers of a great and varied traffic.

GENTLE WORDS TO HORSES.

The ridiculously loud tone of voice in which orders are generally given to horses when the driver desires them to start or stop, has often been a subject of surprise to me. If horses were next thing to deaf, there would be an excuse for the shoutings and yellings so generally indulged, but they are not, and therefore need not be spoken to so loudly and harshly. The ear of a horse is very sensitive, and save in exceptional cases, it is possible to control his motions by a command given in a moderate tone of voice just as readily, and indeed I think more readily than where this rough, rude manner is used.

A horse is a teachable animal, and is always affected by kind treatment. The fact of the matter is that if kind words and gentle treatment throughout were given these noble animals instead of oaths, curses and blows, we should find their docility greatly increased. Just imagine if you will, a gee! or whoa! uttered in a tone sufficiently loud to be heard half a mile distant, and this command given to an animal within five or ten feet of the party giving it. Wherein consists the necessity for it? Why not resort to more rational and certainly more pleasing means? Why not speak in a moderate tone? This is all that is required. The horse is not deaf, can hear it, and will as readily obey as if given in thundering tones.

One of the best managed teams I have ever seen was controlled by the driver without the indulgence of this unmusical yelling. The driver rarely ever spoke above his ordinary tone of voice, and yet his horses laid into their work with as much willingness, and apparently greater earnestness, than if they had been driven to it by fearful shoutings and blows. I came appeal to the common sense of your readers in this particular direction. The horse is an intelligent animal. None of the brute creation more readily appreciate kind words and kind treatment. Such facts should be considered always by those who have the care of these animals.—*Correspondent Journal of the Farm.*

HOME-MADE YEAST.

Daisy Eyebright, in the *Country Gentleman*, recommends the following: Boil two handfuls of hops, tied in a small bag, in six quarts of water, slice thin six large potatoes and boil them with the hops; when they are soft skim them out and mash perfectly fine; add to them one and a half pints of wheat flour stirred to a smooth batter with cold water; turn over the whole the boiling hop liquor, first taking out the bag and squeezing it dry; then hang it aside to use another time, for it will make two batches of yeast. Stir into this mixture two table-spoonfuls of sugar, one of ginger and one of salt. When milk-warm add a teacupful of yeast, set in a warm place to rise, and it will be ready to put into a jug by the next morning. Keep in a cool cellar or ice-house, and it will last good for six weeks or more. Always shake the jug before using any of its contents. A teacupful of this yeast will make three loaves of bread and a pan of rolls.

SELLING FARM PRODUCTS.

Every man who has experience in the large markets knows that the following, from the pen of a writer in the *Independent*, is true:

"The successful selling of a product depends largely upon the condition and appearance of the article when brought into the presence of the buyer. The external appearance or a farmer's dairy of butter or cheese has much to do with the price it brings. Bags of grain, barrels of fruit and vegetables, if outwardly fresh and clean, make a favorable impression on the buyer, and other things being equal, they bring the highest prices. The value of poultry is often diminished one-half by the untidy manner in which it is sent to market, and so with a variety of other farm products. Inattention to little things and carelessness as to time and manner of sending them often diminishes the amount realized below a living profit."

GROWING OUT A HOOF.

It is the universal habit to destroy a horse that has lost a hoof, and this is upon the hypothesis that the horse is lamed for life and rendered unfit for any work. We find, how ever, that, if allowed, nature will in time perform her own cure, and restore the missing hoof, as the following remarkable case will show, which we extract from a late number of the San Francisco *Call*:

"Yesterday we met with a horse which had his hoof torn off by the wheel of a dray on Howard street, some weeks since. The owner was advised at the time to shoot the horse, but the animal being not only valuable but a favorite, it was determined, if possible, to effect its cure. The horse was slung for nine days, during which time it suffered most acute pain, the nature of which may be imagined in a degree by any one who has had a nail violently torn off. After this time the pain apparently abated, and the horse was lowered to his feet, the wounded foot being well preserved from any undue amount of exertion. The horn, or hoof, has now grown two-thirds of its natural size, and in a proper shape, and it is hoped that by grass time the horse will be fit to turn out, and that by summer the hoof will be sufficiently strong to bear a shoe and allow the animal to return to work. The cure has been brought about by humane treatment and constant care. The horny matter has secreted itself in the same manner as the matter which composes our nails is secreted."

SMUT ON WHEAT PARASITICAL.

A correspondent writing from France, says that the prevalence of smut in wheat has drawn attention to that disease, and Dr. Penetier, who has made the subject one of lifelong study, assures us it is owing to the presence of parasitical animalcule, not unlike the tiny eels that vine produces, and which exist in the smut ball, as whitish filaments. Although dryness suspends the life of these worms, they immediately regain it on being plunged into water. The humidity of the soil effects the same change. When the sown grain germinates the larvae of the diseased seed are attracted to the young plant, live on its pulpy matter, forming tumors on the stem and leaves, and ultimately lodge in the ear. They are now in an adult state; the sexes become distinct; the female deposits her eggs—from twelve to fifteen hundred, as many thousands being found in a single grain of wheat. The new larvæ remains in a desiccated state till the following season, and may be dried and restored to life several times with impunity.

In France, when such grain is sifted, it is roasted in an oven and given to fowls. Steeping the seed wheat in solutions of arsenic, or blue vitriol, or ammonia, kill the parasite effectively. Placing the seed for twenty-four hours in a solution of one part of vitriol and one hundred and fifty of water, is a favorite remedy.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE

Eureka Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

From January 1st, 1872, to December 31st, 1872.

1. Capital Stock..... $ 125,000 00
With privilege of increasing to..... 300,000 00

2. ASSETS.

United States 5-20's..... $80,000 00
Premium on same, at 13¾ 1,100 00
Per Cent..... 8,100 00
Discounted and pending Notes..... 83,594 37
Cash in Banks..... 10,262 43
Mortgage—first and only..... 5,000 00
Book Accounts, for Premiums..... 6,297 00
$ 178,481 03

3. Premiums Rec'd in 1872 $83,216 60
4. Interest Received in 1872 ..... 9,699 11
$ 72,915 71

5. PAID IN 1872.

Net Losses..... $37,603 94
Re-insurance, Re-insurance, Telegraphing and Fire Marshal..... 13,985 86
Dividend..... 12,500 00
Salaries, Rent and all other expenses..... 5,263 49
Taxes and Stamps..... 2,852 42
$ 71,407 50

6. Amount of Outstanding Risks, December 31, 1872..... $1,870,075 00
7. Amount of Perils, not exceeding..... 8,000 00

Total Losses Paid, from July, 1855, to January, 1873, net..... $ 785,558 41
Total Dividends Paid in same time..... $ 300,350 00

DIRECTORS.

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HENRY LARIMER, HENRY HUNTON,
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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 30, 1873.

The House Committee on Postoffices have reported a bill reducing letter postage to two cents for every half ounce, to be tried for two years, and if found unsatisfactory to be abandoned. They also propose the compulsory prepayment of newspapers, on account of the failure of the Department to collect such postage as now charged, or the failure of postmasters to report such collections. It is estimated that a revenue of $2,292,307 can thus be realized, whereas now but $984,940 is collected, making an increase of revenue from this source over one million of dollars.

The reform, however, which is most needed is speed in delivery. A traveler starting from an interior town on the same train with a letter directed to any of the large cities of the West, will reach his destination in most cases twenty-four hours in advance of the letter; this arises from the fact that such mails are sent to distributing offices for assortment and reshipment occasioning the delay. Why could not this be done in the mail car of the train, having all letters go forward with equal dispatch with the passenger? It would be but a transfer of the work of distribution from the postoffice to the postal car.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	119	119¼	119¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¾	115¾	115
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	116¼	116¼	116
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¼	116¼	116¼
10-40s	115¼	115¼	115¼
New 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼
Gold	115¼	115¼	115¾
Currency 6s	122	122	122

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	116¼
United States 10-40s	115¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	116¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¼
Currency Sixes	122

—In answer to an inquiry as to the city Penn avenue bonds, which we referred to this morning, we give the authority under which they are issued. The 22d section of the Penn avenue act is as follows:

"All moneys received from assessments shall be appropriated under the direction of the Finance Committee of the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh to the payment of the interest and the redemption of the bonds which may be issued for said improvement. If any monthly shall become due upon the bonds which, under the first year which to pay the same, the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh shall be authorized to make a temporary loan for the purpose of paying the same."

It will be seen that these bonds are sold for the purpose of paying the interest maturing on the Penn avenue bonds outstanding. In explanation of the necessity of a loan we quote the eleventh section of the act:

"When the improvement herein provided for shall have been completed, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to ascertain the amount of the bonds sold by them, and the interest thereon to the first day of October next ensuing, which shall be taken to be the cost of said improvement; said cost shall then be assessed equally per front foot upon the property fronting on the line of said improvement.

"SEC. 12. Said assessments shall be payable at the office of the City Treasurer, in ten equal annual installments, with interest at seven (7) per centum upon the unpaid portion of the first of which, with interest on the whole amount at seven per cent, shall be payable on the first day of October next, or the first day of October next after the time said assessment is made by said Commissioners, and the others annually thereafter until all are paid; and if said installments, or any of them, are not paid at the time they become due, it shall be the duty of such Treasurer to notify the same to the City Attorney, for collection, and the same shall bear interest at seven per cent. from the time it becomes due and payable."

The assessments for the Penn avenue improvement were not completed until after the first of October last, so that the first assessment does not come into the City Treasury until October, 1873. In the meantime, the city must meet the interest on the outstanding bonds; hence the necessity of issuing bonds in order that provision of the 22d section of the act, as above given.

Councils have authorized the Controller to sell $100,000 of two year registered bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, free from all taxes; $50,000 are all that will be required at present, the major portion of which have already been sold.

It will be seen that the necessity of such a loan will cease and the outstanding bonds be redeemed as soon as the yearly assessments provided for by the act begin to come into the City Treasury.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
January 30, 1873	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Gold	114	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Canton	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Western Union	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Quicksilver	42	42	42	42	42	42
Pacific Mail	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Adams Express	99	99	99	99	99	99
Wells, Fargo & Co	84	84	84	84	84	84
American Express	69	69	69	69	69	69
United States Express	71	71	71	71	71	71
New York Central	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Erie	25	25	25	25	25	25
Erie preferred	78	78	78	78	78	78
Harlem	120	120	120	120	120	120
Harlem preferred	130	130	130	130	130	130
Michigan Central	109	109	109	109	109	109
Michigan Southern	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Illinois Central	141	141	141	141	141	141
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	94	94	94	94	94	94
Chicago and Northwestern	37	37	37	37	37	37
Do preferred	66	66	66	66	66	66
Rock Island	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
Fort Wayne	93	93	93	93	93	93
Ohio and Mississippi	31	31	31	31	31	31
Union Pacific	34	34	34	34	34	34
Chicago and Alton	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Do. preferred	105	105	105	105	105	105
Boston, Hartford & Erie	8	8	8	8	8	8
Hartford	124	124	124	124	124	124
New Jersey Central	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
C. C. & I. C.	40	40	40	40	40	40
Hannibal & St. Joseph	30	30	30	30	30	30
Iron Mountain	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Atlantic & Pacific	114	114	114	114	114	114

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn'a Central	88⅝	Phila. and Erie	23
Reading	96¾	Lehigh Navigation	87⅛
Clifton Co.'s of N. J.	121	Penna. R. R.	57¾
Oil Creek & A. V. R. R.	34	A. V. R. R. 1st	97
Lehigh Valley R. R.	58	Pittsburgh	91

—William Ward, No. 72 Broad street, New York, quotes stock privileges as selling for one per cent. cash bonus on 30 days' time, and 1⅝ to 2 per cent. bonus (according to the value of the shares) on sixty days, at the following variations from the market price of the securities named:

	Puts.	Calls.
Central and Hud.	10 1⅝ below.	1⅝ to 2 above.
Erie Railway	4 to 5 below.	4 to 5 above.
Lake Shore	4 to 5 below.	4 to 5 above.
Ohio and Miss.	⅝ to 1 below.	1⅝ to 2 above.
Pacific Mail	⅝ to 1 below.	1⅝ to 2 above.
Northwestern	1 to 1⅝ below.	0 to 0 above.
Rock Island	1 to 1⅝ below.	2⅛ to 3 above.
St. P., com. & pfd.	1 to 1⅝ below.	2⅛ to 3 above.
Union Pacific	1 to 1⅝ below.	2⅛ to 3 above.
Wabash	⅝ to 1 below.	2 to 2⅝ above.
West. Union Tel.	1⅝ to 2 below.	2 to 2⅝ above.
Han. and St. Jo.	1⅝ to 2 below.	2 to 2⅝ above.
Gold ⅛ for 30 d'ys, ¼ to 1 below.	1 to 1⅛ above.	

The above rates imply first class names.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 30.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat a shade higher and firm; sales No. 2 Michigan $1 31@1 31½; seller February; $1 32½; seller March; No. 2 red $1 28@1 28½; No. 3 do $1 24@1 25. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; high mixed 46c; low mixed 44½c. Oats—Demand good at full prices; receipts dull and heavy; car lots 34@35c; trade lots 37@39c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 30.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat dull but firm; No 1 red winter $1 26; No 2 do, $1 20. Corn steady; high mixed 46c; low mixed 44½c. Oats firmer; No 1 State held at 38c. Rejected barley dull and heavy; car lots 1843½c; trade lots 1943½c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY MORNING, January 30, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, Jan. 23	1,500	8,000	4,500	75	17
Friday, Jan. 24	600	2,500	900	90	62
Saturday, Jan. 25	700	12,000	1,500	60	17
Sunday, Jan. 26	130	900	600	40	
Monday, Jan. 27	200	4,000	2,000	37	19
Tuesday, Jan. 28	0	200	2,000	34	
Wednesday, Jan. 29	1,600	4,100	4,000	30	
Total	5,730	31,000	16,400	366	128
Last week	6,100	17,800	10,000	370	85

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, Jan. 23	1,250	3,100	3,400	75	17
Friday, Jan. 24	1,300	1,200		15	
Saturday, Jan. 25	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	
Monday, Jan. 27	1,600	3,000	2,000	75	17
Tuesday, Jan. 28	340	1,200	1,400	30	
Wednesday, Jan. 29	700	1,700	7,000	15	81
Total	5,950	10,500	19,600	305	115
Last week	5,245	17,500	11,400	315	85

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending to-day have been rather light, and in quality are generally common grades, there being two or three droves or fine cattle offered up to this time. On Monday the advices from New York were not favorable for any grade of cattle, except the very best, and with none of that kind offering trade was rather slow. Since then the feeling East has improved some and the market has become more active. The weather is so cold and unfavorable for the transportation of live stock that some of the buyers expect but very little stock to arrive the balance of the week, and are buying expecting to reach Eastern markets at a time when very few cattle will be there. Yesterday afternoon the buyers for yard took hold freely, and the feeling evening there were very few cattle in the yards unsold. To-day trade opened up brisk. The number of cattle on sale was small, and the York buyers purchased at figures higher than have ruled for some time. Drovers are not taking but few cattle; they say their markets will not justify them paying the prices asked, and are purchasing about one-half their usual number. At the time we left the yards, ten o'clock, the market was active, cattle selling about as fast as they arrived, at figures from ¼ to ½c higher than ruled last week. Good cattle are in the best demand and on this grade the advance is the most. Following are the rates at which the different grades are selling:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 10 to $7 25; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 60 to $6 75; prime 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 25 to $5 50; fair 1,000 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $4 50 to $5 00; common $4 00 to $4 25; bulls $3 00 to $4 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs for the week up till last night was rather light, but to-day the run is more free. The market since last week has undergone quite a change; then $4 65 was the highest quotable price, now hogs are selling at $5 25 for choice Philadelphia tops, an advance of 60c per hundred lbs. The advance in the market has been caused by light receipts. The report that drovers living away from the railroads found it impossible to move stock. It is said that there are plenty of hogs awaiting shipment, but will have to be hauled over the roads become beaten and hard. To-day the market is not quite so active, the increased receipts are making buyers less anxious to purchase. On the other hand, owners show no disposition to sell at lower prices. To this time, what hogs have changed hands brought full yesterday's rates, which are as follows:

Extra Philadelphia $5 25; prime do $5 10 to $5 20; prime Yorkers $5 00; roughs $4 75 to $4 90.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep for the week heavy, and in quality all grades from the most common to the very best. The market has ruled slow all week and holders found it difficult to prevent an accumulation of stock in the pens. This morning buyers quit purchasing and at this writing the yards are full of unsold stock. Holders are unwilling to grant the decline asked by buyers of ½c to ¾c, and trade is virtually at a stand still. At this time the prospect looks bad for the balance of the week.

Prices.

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $6 75; extra 100 lbs, open wool, $6 00; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $6 25 to $6 50; do 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 00 to $5 25; prime 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 75 to $6 00.

Horses and Mules.

The number of horses received for the week, as will be seen by report above, is large. Most of the horses are of the class denominated streeters and go to New York and Philadelphia. Dealers report the trade good and horses selling readily. From this time forward the receipts and shipments of horses will increase.

Cattle.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
19	14,750	@4 25	1	2,240	@5 25
1	1,310	5 25	17	20,810	5 50
17	15,750	4 90	18	20,610	5 50
2	1,960	3 50	22	19,970	5 75
2	2,920	6 00	1	1,270	6 00
20	20,720	5 65	26	27,740	5 00
20	20,660	5 00	13	13,250	4 50
26	26,560	5 30	6	6,540	4 50
26	26,460	5 30	21	21,850	4 50
4	5,840	6 00	34	39,550	5 00
127	200,450	5 25	19	19,000	5 75
11	13,950	5 00	5	6,370	4 00
19	20,130	5 25	40	47,340	5 50
19	16,800	4 12½	34	43,940	6 25
19	19,400	5 25	34	35,070	5 50
37	37,220	5 00	10	11,560	4 50
17	17,300	4 00	13	12,730	3 50
4	4,310	4 00	1	1,140	4 00
19	15,650	4 12½	17	21,440	5 00
10	11,080	4 50	10	13,840	5 00
2	2,020	4 00	2	2,020	4 00
20	17,700	4 00	3	3,660	4 00
2	2,870	4 50			

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHRY SOLD

30	29,750	@4 00	29	29,610	@4 50
15	13,950	4 00	14	16,460	4 50
19	20,050	4 25	19	19,000	4 75
11	13,950	5 00	5	6,370	4 00
19	20,130	5 25	40	47,340	5 50
19	16,800	4 12½	34	43,940	6 25
19	19,400	5 25	34	35,070	5 50
37	37,220	5 00	10	11,560	4 50
17	17,300	4 00	13	12,730	3 50
4	4,310	4 00	1	1,140	4 00
19	15,650	4 12½	17	21,440	5 00
10	11,080	4 50	10	13,840	5 00
2	2,020	4 00	2	2,020	4 00
20	17,700	4 00	3	3,660	4 00
2	2,870	4 50			

WATSON & McCANDLESS SOLD

15	14,250	@4 25	17	20,410	@5 50
1	1,310	3 75	17	20,810	5 50
17	15,750	4 90	18	20,610	5 50
2	1,960	3 50	22	19,970	5 75
2	2,920	6 00	1	1,270	6 00
20	20,720	5 65	26	27,740	5 00
20	20,660	5 00	13	13,250	4 50
26	26,560	5 30	6	6,540	4 50
26	26,460	5 30	21	21,850	4 50
4	5,840	6 00	34	39,550	5 00
127	200,450	5 25	19	19,000	5 75
11	13,950	5 00	5	6,370	4 00
19	20,130	5 25	40	47,340	5 50
19	16,800	4 12½	34	43,940	6 25
19	19,400	5 25	34	35,070	5 50
37	37,220	5 00	10	11,560	4 50
17	17,300	4 00	13	12,730	3 50
4	4,310	4 00	1	1,140	4 00
19	15,650	4 12½	17	21,440	5 00
10	11,080	4 50	10	13,840	5 00
2	2,020	4 00	2	2,020	4 00
20	17,700	4 00	3	3,660	4 00
2	2,870	4 50			

Sheep.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
80	5,600	@5 00	1	74	@5 00
80	5,840	6 12½	44	7,740	6 12½
80	5,840	6 12½	44	7,740	6 12½
80	per head	1 30@1	30	2,280	4 00
80	per head	1 30@1	30	2,280	4 00
80	5,600	5 00	1	74	@5 00
80	5,840	6 12½	44	7,740	6 12½
80	5,840	6 12½	44	7,740	6 12½

THE VERY LATEST.

THAT CORRUPTION FUND.

Recusant Witness Before the Bar of the House.

He Still Refuses to Answer and is Remanded into Custody.

President of the Union Pacific Railroad on the Stand.

A Thin Attempt to Levy Black Mail.

Gen. Negley's Interest Resolution of Last Session.

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1873.

In the House of Representatives, at half-past one Joseph B. Stewart, the recusant witness, who yesterday refused to testify before the Credit Mobilier Committee, was presented at the bar of the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

In answer to a question by the Speaker whether he was ready to answer all proper inquiries by the committee, Stewart spoke for an hour, denying that he was in contempt, that the matters were not his own, but his clients', and that he was not advised of any law which conferred even upon Congress the right to question him upon them. Whatever the consequences, the confidence of those who had trusted in him should rest in his own bosom.

Mr. Dawes moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That Joseph B. Stewart, having been heard by the House pursuant to order heretofore made requiring him to show cause why he should not answer questions propounded him by committees, has failed to show sufficient cause why he should not answer the same, and that said Stewart be considered in contempt of the House for failure to make answer thereto.

The resolution was agreed to, with but one vote in the negative.

Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Select Committee, offered an additional resolution providing for the retention of Stewart in custody until he shall have purged himself before the committee and answered all proper questions. He moved the previous question.

Mr. Sargent desired to substitute a resolution ordering Stewart to be committed to the jail of the District of Columbia, and kept there till the close of this Congress, unless sooner discharged by order of the House.

Mr. Wilson declined to allow the substitute to be offered.

Mr. Hoar suggested a substitute remanding Stewart to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to abide the further order of the House.

The previous question was then seconded.

Mr. Hoar then offered his resolution remanding Stewart to the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, to abide the further order of the House, with permission to be taken before the committee to testify, if he desired so to do, and moved the previous question, which the House refused to second.

Mr. Sargent then offered his substitute, ordering Stewart to be committed to the jail of the District of Columbia, and there held in close confinement until released by the further order of the House, or by the committee.

Mr. Sargent's substitute was rejected—yeas 56, nays 140.

Mr. Kerr desired to amend Mr. Wilson's resolution by making it provide for keeping Stewart in custody in the jail.

Mr. Maynard objected.

Mr. Sargent moved to lay Mr. Wilson's resolution on the table, so that a new resolution might be offered. He had no idea of having this man kept in custody at the Arlington House, and of having the House pay large hotel bills for him.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. Wilson's resolution was then adopted, remanding Stewart to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to be detained until the further order of the House, unless he declared his willingness to appear and answer before the committee.

The Speaker, addressing Stewart, asked him whether he was now willing to appear before the committee and answer proper questions, for refusal to answer which he had been ordered into custody.

Mr. Stewart replied that he declined disclosing anything, confided him as counsel. Stewart was then removed from the Hall in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms,

Mr. Sargent made a motion, as a matter of privilege, a resolution on the same subject, but the Speaker ruled that as the matter had been disposed of on which the question was before the House, the resolution was not a question of privilege.

Mr. Sargent appealed from the decision of the chair, but the Speaker was sustained—113 to 34.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE

re-assembled at four o'clock, and the examination of Horace F. Clarke was resumed.

The witness, in response to Mr. Slocum, said that since he had been President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, not one dollar had been paid by the company to influence legislation or elections, nor had one shilling been paid to prevent or effect legislation or elections. It had been suggested to him that matters in Washington required looking after, and it was important to some of the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad should not be assailed by what was known by the name of "the Lobby." Witness had refused to listen to the suggestion, and he had not paid one shilling for lobby purposes.

Question—Did you have any communication informing you that you must be legislation which might endanger the road? Answer—Unquestionably.

Question—And that bills might be introduced injurious to the company? Witness answered in the affirmative, and said he had not only copies but originals of such communications, and then added that about the 6th of April there was a sudden depression in the stock market in Wall street owing to short sales. This was on a Friday previous to the 7th of April, 1872. He felt it to be his duty to inquire at the proper agencies of brokers, and learned that the depression was owing to short sales. He was inclined to believe short sales were made on an alleged order from Washington. On Saturday he received a letter disclosing a plan which was to go into effect on the following Monday, which was resolution day for the House. The resolution, it was said, was to be introduced which would open up the interest question, which was a very serious question to the Union and Pacific Railroad securities. There were names connected with this raid which perhaps were unjustly connected with it. Witness investigated the matter so far as to satisfy him that the gentlemen who presented the information concerning the scheme to him with the view of breaking down or injuring the Union Pacific Railroad Company was black mail or conspiracy, but this had no other effect than to put witness on his guard. On the 5th of April witness received the following telegram:

"WASHINGTON, April 5, 1872.—To Horace F. Clark, President Union Pacific Railroad, New York: Get very important letter in morning. Act on it without fail. [Signed] George B. Cowlam. Care Gen. Butler."

Witness answered the telegram as follows:

"New York, April 6, 1872.—To Geo. B. Cowlam, care General Butler, Washington, D. C.—I telegraphed you this evening, informing you that the letter mentioned in your dispatch yesterday had not arrived. On reaching my house this evening I found one letter from you dated yesterday. Your telegram of to-day was received, in which you inform me that two important letters addressed to myself as President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company had been placed in last night's mail. The letter received by me refers to one addressed to me by you earlier in the day. I regret that the first letter has failed to arrive, as I presume it must have contained a more specific statement of the impending calamity. My engagements here on Monday prevent me from going to Washington. I am not informed of the character of the ruinous legislation, of the introdiction of which in Congress on Monday next you advise me, nor does it occur to me how it can be headed off unless by the purchase or bribery of the influtigable worker in the House to whom you refer. As you do not name him, I cannot judge of his intention, and should not, if in Washington, attempt to influence the vagabond to withhold his minnots proposition, whatever it may be. And if it be that the mere introduction of a provision in Congress can result, as you say, in a loss of many millions to the Union Pacific Railroad, it is quite as well that the owners of the property should be now informed of its precarious condition. I do not believe that the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company would sanction the expenditure of one single dollar to avoid a blow of the kind you designate. You are not perhaps aware that a large some of our State Legislatures propositions of an exceptional character, of a dangerous tendency to railroad and other great interests, are sometimes introduced on resolution days to affect the stock market. False reports are sometimes resorted to to the same end. I have not supposed that the House of Representatives could be made available for enterprises of this description, but however this may be, I know of no way in which mischief resulting from such transactions can be avoided except by securing the election of respectable men to represent positions in legislative bodies. No property can be more secure than in the character of the government, to the jurisdiction of which it is subject. To attempt to buy your peace is to encourage the very spirit which impels attack. As a rumor has prevailed in Wall street this afternoon that some resolution of inquiry touching the Union Pacific Railroad Company was to be offered in the House on Monday, and the market price of stocks has been thereby considerably depressed, whether you are not the identical scare to which your attention has been called, I cannot determine from the facts before me. I must therefore ask your liberty to inform me by telegraph of the precise nature of the catastrophe, to avoid which you call upon Congress and your aid, the Executive Committee of the Company shall be informed, to the end that they may consider their duty in the premises. But without more definite information than I have already received, we must abide the result, not unmindful that the authors of these conspiracies themselves sometimes become only victims. An answer to this telegram, addressed to my house, will reach me at any time. If you can, forward me by to-morrow's mail a copy of your first letter, or the substance of it, I shall be glad to receive it.

[Signed] HORACE F. CLARK."

Witness resumed: Poppleton, attorney of the company, left New York early last night, and came to Washington and undertook to place the correspondence in the possession of some member of the House, so that if such resolution as had been referred to had been introduced, the whole thing would have come out. The same day witness received the following:

"WASHINGTON, April 7, 1872.—To H. F. Clark, No. 10 East Twenty-second street, New York: Your long message just received. I cannot understand your telegram and my first letter, and still less the misapprehension and discourtesy of your telegram. But as it seems to me the emergency is very great, if you can suggest any one here with whom I had better confer, or if you desire to talk over the wires to-day I will come to the telegraph office. I will write to-night and direct to the East Twenty-second street, but fear the letter will be too late to be of much account.

[Signed] GEO. B. COWLAM."

To Cowlam's telegram witness said he replied as follows:

"NEW YORK, April 7, 1872.—To George B. Cowlam, Butler House, Washington: Your telegram this morning received. I regret you deem mine of yesterday discourteous. It was not so intended. I have assumed that your interest in me as a friend led to your intervention was friendly in its character, and I felt no embarrassment in freely expressing my views relative to legislative stock jobbing transactions. As this emergency seems to be, as you state, considerable, I have requested A. J. Poppleton, of Nebraska, who is the friend and adviser of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and who has my entire confidence, and who is now in this city, to go to Washington to-night and meet you there to-morrow morning. You can stop at the National Hotel. You are at liberty to say to Mr. Poppleton whatever you would say to myself. He is fully authorized to represent the Union Pacific Railroad Company in the matter referred to, and will take such course as, under all the circumstances, he shall deem expedient. Please inform me by telegraph of the receipt of this, and if any further suggestions which may occur to you.

[Signed] HORACE F. CLARK."

Witness resumed and Poppleton came to Washington that evening. Witness said to Poppleton, in talking on this matter, that the Union Pacific Railroad Company would not give one cent for the purpose suggested by Cowlam.

By Mr. Slocum—Was anything done that Monday? Answer—Nothing. No petition was made in the House to suspend the rules, and somebody who had papers offered to let the resolution come in if he could be permitted to produce correspondence.

Mr. Slocum here referred to the *Globe* of April 8, 1872, and read the resolution moved by Gen. Negley, directing the appointment of interest by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Brooks on that occasion it appeared objected, and called for the regular order of business, when Gen. Negley moved to suspend the rules that he might offer the resolution. General Negley made the point as to the purport of stock-jobbing upon the introdiction of the measure. Brooks retorted by inquiring if it was proper for Wall street speculators to introduce a resolution of this kind? Negley said: I hold in my hands the papers which were then in the possession of Brooks, and which I offered to the proper committee, and stated further that not one shilling was expended except for the personal expenses of Poppleton in coming to Washington.

Witness being interrogated as to the resolution passed by the Board of Directors in December last for the issue of sixteen millions of new bonds, to give currency to the days not issued, among others that they became due in 1874 and matured so soon that they would not have time to provide for their extension, and besides which the Executive Committee had been forced coupons of bonds already in market to the extent of $180,000, many of which coupons had been paid.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow

THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

At the sittings of Judge Poland's Committee this morning, Hon. John Beatty, of Ohio, was examined by Representative Stevenson. Beatty testified that he had a conversation with Stevenson the day the gentlemen's company introduced the resolution of inquiry into the Sioux City Road in the House. Stevenson then said that Ames told him that the Speaker was interested in the Dubuque and Sioux City Road. After the resolution passed Ames came and asked witness "Who put Stevenson up to that?" Ames said Stevenson was on the wrong track.

Judge Poland—You heard no conversation between Ames and Stevenson? A.—No.

Judge Merrick—Ames did not allude to any previous conversation with Stevenson? No.

Stevenson then stated that, upon consideration, he remembered that upon the same day, and after he had introduced the resolution, Ames did talk to him more fully and freely than before, and previous to introducing the resolution he had frequent conversation with Ames; they occupied seats at the same table at the Arlington House, and had formed a very pleasant acquaintance. When this investigation began, Ames said, in a humorous way, that he "had better leave." Witness replied that he had not been found guilty of anything yet, and had better stay. Ames and Ames had frequent conversation, during which he gathered the information on which is based the resolution.

Speaker Blaine subsequently appeared and said that Mr. Stevenson gave him no notice that he was going to offer this testimony.

Mr. Alley testified that Congress had nothing to do with the Sioux City and Iowa Falls Railroad. The land grant given to the road was donated to the State of Iowa by Congress, and the State gave it to the road. The road was chartered by the State. The witness was interested in the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad; also in the Cedar Rapids Road, but in none of them until after he left Congress.

James F. Wilson testified that Oakes Ames, Alley and some other members of Congress were stockholders in the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Road. Had no knowledge of Blaine or Hooper being interested in the road, but the profits of the investment to the present time had not reached ten thousand dollars. He had no knowledge of any other members of Congress being interested, except those mentioned. He acted as an Inc Director. He had no private or public policy of the State at that time. Had no objection to any one knowing of his action or connection with the roads.

Alexander Stevenson was then called, and said that John J. Blair be summoned.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

KANSAS BOND FRAUD.

$300,000 Worth of Bogus Securities Discovered.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, January 30.—A startling fraud was unearthed in the State Auditor's office to-day. The Auditor's registry of bonds was discovered to contain entries of $200,000 in bonds purporting to have been issued by the cities of Gregory, Cloud and Budlong, in Cherokee county, Kansas, on the Memphis, Carthage and Northern Railroad, which road Carthage and Northern Railroad Company. There are no such places in Cherokee county, or in Kansas, and the bonds are evidently bogus. The names of the cities given are the names of prominent citizens of Carthage, Missouri. There are two sets of bonds for each city, bearing seven per cent. interest, and payable at the National Park Bank, New York. One hundred of these bonds, amounting to $50,000, were registered December 20, 1872, and the remainder January 2, 1873, and the former before the present administration was installed. It is supposed an organization has been or is now being made to negotiate the bonds in Eastern markets.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, January 30.—Cattle—Receipts 1,769 head and quality better than little—Receipts 1,769 head days past; market under [illegible] received for several days past is small but prices are favorable Eastern steers, 11 to 12¾ cwt $5 20@5 40 other; fair to good $5 @[illegible] 90; with a lot of extra shippers 1314 cwt, efficiently sustained by Mr. Gotthold, Mr. Irving, the little girl Irving and several other members of the company. The day was a gentlemen's entertainmenty testimonial to Miss Thompson. "The Sea of Ice" will be repeated. Let the house be thronged in every part.

Alms's American Theater.

Whatever other place of amusement may suffer from tightness in the money market or inconvenient changes of the weather, Alms's theater never fails to be comfortably filled. This season the untiring efforts of the manager have met with satisfactory success, and the theater has been crowded almost as much success as they deserve. The programme of entertainment is varied in every evening, and it is difficult to say on which particular evening the most attractive phase of variety is presented.

The Variety Theater.

There is something to please every taste upon the bills of Trimble's. The afterpieces are unusually well acted, Mr. H. W. Williams's tact as stage director and ability as actor contributing largely to the favor with which they are received.

The Patti-Mario Concert.

As already announced, the arrangements of the management of Max Strakosch will give one of their inimitable concerts at Library Hall on Monday evening next. This will in all probability be the last opportunity to hear Patti and Mario in Pittsburgh, as both have announced their determination to retire from the stage at the close of the present season. In addition to the singers named there are to be performers of the highest order. Carl Cary, always a favorite with our people; Mlle. Fursch Madi, a violinist of great merit; Signor Rosnati, to Marie Krebs; M. Emile Sauret, a pupil of Vieuxtemps, and a fine performer on the violin; Signor Evasio Scolaro, a baritone of great power. The sale of seats will begin at the music store of Kleber & Bro., No. 122 Wood street, this morning at nine o'clock.

The First Ward Contested Election.

The committee appointed to try the First ward election contest case met last evening in the Common Council Chambers, George Chalmers in the chair.

When the committee was called to order Mr. McCarty said that the point raised was that there was a certain number of illegal votes cast, and that it remained with the petitioners to prove their allegations.

District Attorney Bayne, counsel for the petitioners, held that if there was a large number of fraudulent votes cast for Mr. Elder, then the committee should report in favor of Mr. Gazzam, and the certificates were of such a character as to leave the committee in doubt as to whom the fraudulent votes were cast, then the committee should report back to Councils in favor of a new election. Mr. Bayne then offered the ballot-box and the register in evidence.

Mr. Bayne called Alderman Humbert as to whether the ballot-box offered was his.

Alderman Humbert testified that the registry list was that for October, November and December.

After considerable discussion Mr. Gazzam offered the ballot box, and the chair a.so ...ted Mr. Seeley on part of Mr. C., and Mr. Ali on part of Mr. S. to open the box.

When the committees gathered about the ballot box a death like stillness prevailed, caused by respect and sanctity of the ballot box. The committee proceeded to count the votes, when opened the box was found to be that for December, 1870. The announcement produced a loud peal of laughter.

Mr. Bayne—Gentlemen, in the interest of industry, (renewed laughter.)

Messengers were then dispatched for the right box and soon returned bearing them.

One of the boxes was shown to the Squire, who said that it never had been opened since he received it.

Mr. Reardon—Are you sure this is the box?

Witness—I am not.

Mr. Reardon—Are you as sure that this is the box as you were that the other was the right one?

Witness—Just about the same.

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Mr. Bayne proposed to have the City Clerk proceed with the comparison of the list, and report to the next meeting.

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Pending the reading of the names the time for adjournment, ten o'clock, arrived, and the committee adjourned to meet on Monday evening.

A BALL will be given on the 21st of February in Turner Hall, Birmingham, by Post 151, G. A. R., for the purpose of raising the amount that was embezzled by the Treasurer, who has disappeared.

THE PROPOSED NEW JUDGESHIP.

Meeting of the Bar Yesterday—The Draft of an Act for the Creation of an Additional Judgeship in the District Court Adopted.

Yesterday afternoon the members of the Bar held a meeting in the District Court room, No 2, for the purpose of taking some action relative to petitioning the Legislature to create an additional Judgeship in the District Court. The meeting was very poorly attended, only four lawyers being present.

The meeting was organized at three o'clock by calling R. B. Carnahan, Esq., to the chair, and electing W. R. Jennings and C. S. Ammond Secretaries.

The President requested that some member present would state the object of the meeting. J. H. Hampton, Esq., then stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of endeavoring to procure legislation authorizing the creation of an additional Judgeship in one of the Courts of the county, on account of the press of business.

Mr. Cowden moved that a committee be appointed to prepare a report. The motion prevailed, and Messrs. Cohen, Burgwin and Marshall were appointed.

During the absence of the committee Mr. Hampton suggested that the meeting take some action relative to the appointment of a reporter in the Common Pleas Court. No action taken.

Col. Bayne suggested that a proper basis for discussion would be the necessity of a new Court House. There was no use in creating an additional Judge, without having some place to put him in. At present all the Court rooms are occupied, and if another Judgeship is made, he would have to take the place of one of the Judges now sitting, and the effect would be that no more could be accommodated than can be now. The matter was further discussed by Messrs. Moreland, Bruce and others.

The Committee having returned, through their Chairman, Cowden, recommended the passage of a resolution asking for an additional Law Judge to the District Court, and submitted the following draft of an Act:

An Act to authorize an additional Judge for the District Court of the County of Allegheny.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, the District Court of the county of Allegheny, shall consist of a president and two associate judges, learned in law, who the Governor shall appoint a suitable person to act as the additional and associate judge of said court until the first Monday of December next; and at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of November next, and thereafter at such time or times as may be prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth, the qualified electors of the county of Allegheny shall elect one person learned in the law to act as the additional associate judge of said court, who shall enter upon the duties of his office on the first Monday of December next ensuing, and shall hold his office for the same length of time and receive the same compensation, and have the same powers, duties, rights and authority, and be subject to the same laws in all respects as the other judges of said court.

On motion of Col. Bayne, the report of the committee was received.

Col. Bayne then moved that this meeting recommend the erection of a new Court House in this county. The motion was seconded by Messrs. Cohen, C. Morland, Col. Duff, C. S. Ammond, Thomas M. Marshall.

The Chair ruled that the report of the committee was before the house to the exclusion of Col. Bayne's motion. The discussion on the report of the committee was participated in by Messrs. Bruce, Marshall, Bayne, Gen. Blakely, Woods, L. B. Duff, Cohen, Baldwin, Moreland,

Gen. Blakely moved as an amendment that this meeting recommend the creation of a Judgeship in the Common Pleas Court instead of the District Court.

The amendment was declared out of order.

Col. Bayne now offered the following:

Resolved, That the consideration of the report be postponed, and that this meeting do now adjourn, to meet on the 6th of February, 1873, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering such report.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Bailey then resumed the discussion on Mr. Blakely's amendment, and was followed by Messrs. Marshall, Bayne, Blakely, L. B. Duff, and Patterman. The President again decided the amendment out of order, when Mr. Blakely appealed from the decision. The chair was sustained.

Mr. Bailey then moved to adjourn until the 6th of February.

After some further discussion the report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 18 yeas against 13 nays. The meeting then adjourned.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.

Partial Destruction of the Excelsior Coffin Works—Loss Estimated at $35,000—Insurance $24,700.

About half-past four o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered issuing from the fourth story of the new wing of the elevator at the warehouse of Mr. Jesse Lippincott, on Wood street, preparatory to putting in a new one, met with an accident yesterday afternoon, which will likely result fatally. About half past two o'clock one of the workmen on the elevator when the rope which held it, it is said, let down too soon, it and the upright slide. The unfortunate man was removed into the office and Dr. McMaster summoned who found that his bones were broken in two places, and that two of his ribs were also broken. He also received internal injuries. The unfortunate man's home on Kirkpatrick street, where he is now lying in a critical condition, is a carpenter by occupation, and is twenty-five years of age.

Important Civil Suit.

The Cumberland Mutual Protection Insurance Company have commenced suit against Alexander Smith, of Allegheny, against three hundred policy holders, to recover assessments made by the defendants under a provision of their charter. The defendants had no idea that when they signed the policies and gave the individual premium notes, that they were making themselves liable to any assessment, with the same amount limited by the charter, as their premiums might claim to be necessary to meet losses incurred. Many of the defendants imagine they had been paying money into the Insurance Company for five years, and although they had paid no attention to the company, they were now being summoned before a magistrate. The company allege that the losses have been incurred in 1869, that money was borrowed to pay the losses, and the assessment which is being enforced by law, was made to pay the loan incurred by them. The case is to be argued, and the appealed to Court by the attorneys employed by the defendants.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The Sea of Ice" is always a popular drama, as it deserves to be, both on its merits as a model of effective construction and as an excellent vehicle for ingenious and exercise display. It was produced with commendable taste and liberality last evening at the Opera House, was enjoyed by a large audience, and was warmly applauded throughout. Miss Maggie Mitchell Thompson's Ogarita is, in every way, an artistic and admirable impersonation, and is most efficiently sustained by Mr. Gotthold, Mr. Irving, the little girl Irving and several other members of the company. The day was a gentlemen's entertainmenty testimonial to Miss Thompson. "The Sea of Ice" will be repeated. Let the house be thronged in every part.

Alms's American Theater.

Whatever other place of amusement may suffer from tightness in the money market or inconvenient changes of the weather, Alms's theater never fails to be comfortably filled. This season the untiring efforts of the manager have met with satisfactory success, and the theater has been crowded almost as much success as they deserve. The programme of entertainment is varied in every evening, and it is difficult to say on which particular evening the most attractive phase of variety is presented.

The Variety Theater.

There is something to please every taste upon the bills of Trimble's. The afterpieces are unusually well acted, Mr. H. W. Williams's tact as stage director and ability as actor contributing largely to the favor with which they are received.

The Patti-Mario Concert.

As already announced, the arrangements of the management of Max Strakosch will give one of their inimitable concerts at Library Hall on Monday evening next. This will in all probability be the last opportunity to hear Patti and Mario in Pittsburgh, as both have announced their determination to retire from the stage at the close of the present season. In addition to the singers named there are to be performers of the highest order. Carl Cary, always a favorite with our people; Mlle. Fursch Madi, a violinist of great merit; Signor Rosnati, to Marie Krebs; M. Emile Sauret, a pupil of Vieuxtemps, and a fine performer on the violin; Signor Evasio Scolaro, a baritone of great power. The sale of seats will begin at the music store of Kleber & Bro., No. 122 Wood street, this morning at nine o'clock.

The First Ward Contested Election.

The committee appointed to try the First ward election contest case met last evening in the Common Council Chambers, George Chalmers in the chair.

When the committee was called to order Mr. McCarty said that the point raised was that there was a certain number of illegal votes cast, and that it remained with the petitioners to prove their allegations.

District Attorney Bayne, counsel for the petitioners, held that if there was a large number of fraudulent votes cast for Mr. Elder, then the committee should report in favor of Mr. Gazzam, and the certificates were of such a character as to leave the committee in doubt as to whom the fraudulent votes were cast, then the committee should report back to Councils in favor of a new election. Mr. Bayne then offered the ballot-box and the register in evidence.

Mr. Bayne called Alderman Humbert as to whether the ballot-box offered was his.

Alderman Humbert testified that the registry list was that for October, November and December.

After considerable discussion Mr. Gazzam offered the ballot box, and the chair also ted Mr. Seeley on part of Mr. C., and Mr. Ali on part of S. to open the box.

When the committees gathered about the ballot box a death like stillness prevailed, caused by respect and sanctity of the ballot box. The committee proceeded to count the votes, when opened the box was found to be that for December, 1870. The announcement produced a loud peal of laughter.

Mr. Bayne—Gentlemen, in the interest of industry, (renewed laughter.)

Messengers were then dispatched for the right box and soon returned bearing them.

One of the boxes was shown to the Squire, who said that it never had been opened since he received it.

Mr. Reardon—Are you sure this is the box?

Witness—I am not.

Mr. Reardon—Are you as sure that this is the box as you were that the other was the right one?

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THE COUNTY FINANCES.

Annual Report of the County Controller — Summary of Receipts and Expenditures for 1872—Exhibit of the Funded and Floating Debt, &c.

Henry Warner, Esq., County Controller, yesterday filed his annual statement of the fiscal affairs of Allegheny county for the year ending January 1st, 1873. We have already published a tabular statement of the receipts and expenditures of each department of the county for the year 1872, and need not repeat it in this connection.

The total cash receipts, including cash on hand, were $822,239 19. The expenditures were $606,389 88, leaving a balance on hand of $155,849 31.

A full exhibit of the financial condition of the county is made in the following tables, with the accompanying explanatory remarks of the Controller. It will be seen that our financial affairs are in a very healthy condition.

STATEMENT OF THE FUNDED AND FLOATING DEBT OF THE COUNTY.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Funded Debt.		
Six per cent. volunteer bounty bonds—Amount outstanding per Controller's report, Jan. 1, 1872		$350 00
Seven per cents. workhouse and inebriate asylum bonds—Amount outstanding Jan. 1, 1872	$ 212,000 00	
Amount reduced in 1872	25,000 00	
Amount outstanding		187,000 00
Five per cent. compromise bonds—Amount outstanding Jan. 1, 1872	2,098,681 65	
Amount issued in 1872	2,184 40	
Total amount issued	2,100,816 05	
Amount redeemed as per statement of sinking fund in 1872	31,126 70	
Amount outstanding		2,069,689 35
Five per cent. registered scrip—Amount outstanding Jan. 1, 1872	104 88	
Amount redeemed in 1872	78 88	
Amount outstanding		26 00
Total amount of funded debt, Jan. 1, 1872		$2,257,065 35
Total amount of funded debt, Jan. 1, 1873		2,311,036 53
Reduction in funded debt in 1872		$54,021 18
Floating Debt.		
Countersigned warrants outstanding, Jan. 1, 1872	$174 61	
Outstanding warrants of previous years paid in 1872	29 37	
Countersigned warrants outstanding Jan. 1, 1873		$154 74
Amount of six per cent. railroad bonds uncompromised, Jan. 1, 1872	143,000 00	
Settled and compromised in 1872	7,000 00	
Total outstanding		$141,000 00
Total floating debt of the county, Jan. 1, 1872		141,154 74
Total floating debt, Jan. 1, 1872		143,174 61
Reduction in floating debt in 1872		$2,019 87
Total county debt, Jan 1, 1872	$2,454,261 18	
Total county debt, Jan. 1, 1873	2,598,219 59	
Reduction of county debt during 1872		$56,041 55

RECAPITULATION.

	Dr.	Cr.
Allegheny county, for funded debt, as per statement	$2,257,065 35	
To floating debt, as per statement	141,154 78	
Total debt January 1, 1873,	$2,398,220 09	
By balance due from County Treasurer, county funds		$155,849 31
By balance due from County Treasurer, sinking fund		29 87
By outstanding taxes, 1860 to 1871, inclusive, etc.		5,799 19
By second mortgage 6 per cent. Pittsb'g. and Conn. Railroad bonds		309,686 07
By deficit, county liability, to balance	2,926,854 05	
	$3,398,720 09	$3,398,720 09
Deficit of county liability, January 1, 1872	$2,221,634 73	
Deficit of county liability, January 1, 1873	2,926,854 05	
Net reduction of deficit for 1872	$194,780 60	

NOTE.—Outstanding taxes for 1872 are not noted among the assets of the county, for the reason that the precise figures cannot be had until the final settlement, which, unfortunately, is not finally returned by collectors for entry upon the lien docket.

THE ORDINARY COUNTY EXPENSES.

The ordinary expenses of the county for 1872 are in excess of those for 1871, although the actual expenditures have been less. The following table, with explanations, will show the material variations:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Interest on funded debt		$1,638 37
Commissioners' office	$2,196 73	
Commissioners' office and expenses on railroad bonds	92,616 87	
Auditors' office	1,326 03	
Treasurer's office	1,576 47	
Coroner's office	1,741 92	
Court House and Jail	3,743 91	
County Hall		51,573 81
Court of Quarter Sessions	8,851 47	2,936 41
Court of Common Pleas		816 02
District Court	5,276 96	
Supreme Court		12 00
Collection of Taxes		6,394 03
Election expenses	1,798 12	
Printing and stationary	3,137 37	
Bridges	9,334 19	
Roads		1,547 83
New boroughs		43 00
Aldermen and Justices of the Peace	837 58	
Constables	1,663 20	
Coroner's Refuge	601 13	
Reform School		12,301 55
Penitentiary Hospital	1,569 36	
Penitentiary fox scaps	1,236 90	
Unseated land tax	56 25	
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania		32,964 49
Contingent fund	267 97	
State Auditor	51 00	
Prothonotary's office		1,566 61
Orphans' Court and Intermediate Asylum		12,301 55
Western Penitentiary		94
Law Library	2,379 77	
Gas Inspector		83 71
Recorder's Index Commission		13,702 00
Net decrease		$47,569 43
	$171,149 15	$124,719 58

THE CLERK HIRE.

The item of increase noted in the Commissioner's office was created by the increased expenditure on account of extra clerk hire and copyist's expenses, consequent upon the taking of the census of last year in which the tax duplicates for 1872 were copied by the contractor, and by which the labor of the clerks of the County Commissioners, authorized by the Legislature of 1872, increasing the same in each case from $730 to $2,500 per annum. The aggregate increase from April 1, 1872, to this date (one month and a half not being paid his last month's salary), of $3,310 41.

The increase noted in the Controller's office arose from the appointment of a clerk and the raising of another's salary for 1871 of the former Controller, Henry D. Aiken, Esq., amounting to $1,200, and a deficiency of a month's salary to one of the clerks, amounting to $58 01, in the same way—while all the salaries in this office for 1872 are reduced by the sale of this report; and also, that the salaries of the clerks in this office were increased by the Legislature of 1872, to date from March 1, 1872, as follows: Chief clerk, from $1,000 to $1,200 per annum; bookkeeper, from $700 to $1,000 per annum.

The increase noted in appropriation No. 3, of interest and expenses on railroad bonds, is but an appearance than in reality, occurring from the payment of $92,616 87 of interest, which, heretofore, the county in the United States Circuit Court for former years interest, and paid in 1872, while during the year just closed no interest was paid, the record of judgments obtained against the county for this or other purposes for interest and legal claims having been paid upon presentation at the County Treasury. Deducting the amounts of these judgments the ordinary expenditures for interest on these bonds would show a material reduction over former years.

The increase in the Treasurer's office resulted as noted above in other instances in the payment of fractional parts of salaries of last year, in the current year—1872.

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

The item of decrease in the Department of the Court House and Jail is also more in appearance than in reality, on account of large payments for buildings in former years, which did not occur during the present year, thereby giving a decrease in the expenditures, while the ordinary expenditures were really increased over former years.

The decrease noted also as said in the item noted under the head of Assessment of Taxes—the triennial assessment of property having been made in 1871, in which this assessment is made will always show an increased expenditure, while the following years will show a corresponding decrease.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

The increase in past election expenses resulted in the extraordinary expenses consequent upon the State and National elections, occurring during the past year, and the consequent increase of clerking consequent upon the consolidation of the South Side districts with the city of Pittsburgh. In the Bohemian Precinct of the Fifteenth ward, two candidates voted for resulted in the employment of nearly every election board in the county, two days in counting the tickets, thereby compelling the county to pay double for this service, over what an ordinary election would have cost, and carrying all expenditure not anticipated when the annual appropriations were made at the beginning of the year.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN STATIONARY.

The increase in the item of printing and stationary your attention is especially called to, believing as I do that the expenses in this department are unnecessarily large and extravagant. Measures have already been taken to check this growing evil, and it is confidently hoped to take place on certificates, each of the dinerent offices of the amount of stationery required for the current year, and let the furnishing of the same to the lowest and best bidder.

THE STATE TAX.

The decrease in the item of payment noted as the "Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" resulted in the payment of the State tax for part of the year 1870 and the balance of the tax for 1871 during the year 1871